# The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,941.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 31. 1798. [PRICE SIXPE...

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## Theatre-Royal.

On MONDAY, April 2, will be presented,
Cumberland's Favourite COMEDY of
THE JEW.
The part of SHEVA (the Jew) by Mr ELLISTON,
from the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden,
Bath, and the Hay Market.
Being his first appearance in this Kingdom.
To which will be added
THE FLITCH OF BACON.

The Public, are most respectfully informed that, Mr Elliston's Engagement, (on account of his prior Engagement with the Bath Managers, is positively for five nights only——and the Theatre will be open every night in the week, Friday excepted The IRON CHEST, (never acted here) will be brought forward in the course of Mr Elliston's performance—
Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr ELLISTON.
He will also perform the character of Hamlet.

LONDON, MARCH 1798.

MR YOUNG, Engraver to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of Edinburgh, That he is now engraving a PORTRAIT of their illustrious countryman,
THE RIGHT HON. HENRY DUNDAS,
Secretary of State, Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Controul, and Member of Parliament for the City, &c. &c. &c.
From an original whole length picture, designed for the University of St Andrews, and painted by Geo. Romney, Esq.
The size of the print is 26 by 164 inches.
The price of Proof Impressions will be, each L. 1 11 6
——Prints, - 1 1 0
——Prints printed in colours from the picture, - 2 2 0
Subscriptions will be received by Mr Hill, bookseller in Edinburgh; but no money is expected to be paid till the delivery of the Print, which will be in May next.
The Proofs and Prints will be carefully selected in the order they are subscribed for; the advantage of an early application therefore is obvious. And all communications per post to Mr Young or Mr Hill will be entered on the list on the day they are received and the impressions delivered in Edinburgh free of carriage.
No. 58. *Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.*

*DON CARLOS—FROM THE GERMAN.*
In the Press, and speedily will be published,
Translated from the Original,
DON CARLOS.
A TRAGEDY,
*BY FREDERICK SCHILLAR,*
Aulic Councillor to the Palatinate of Bavaria, and Author of The Robbers, Fiesco, and Minister, Tragedies; and The Hours, a periodical miscellany, in prose and verse, &c. &c.
London, printed for Harding, St James's Street; Shepperson and Reynolds, Oxford Street; Richardsons, Royal Exchange; Mudie, No. 227, Strand; and sold by H. D. Symonds, No. 20. Paternoster-row; Mudie and Son, Edinburgh; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; and Archer, Dublin.

*This Day are Published,*
By J. Simpson, and Stuart Cheyne, George Street,
Price 3d—12 for 2s 6d.—or 18s. per 100
DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES,
ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLE,
By PETER PORCUPINE.——Part the First.
London, printed for John Wright, and sold by Mundell & Son Edinburgh, and J. Mundell, College, Glasgow.

*As above may be had,*
1. Thoughts on a French Invasion, with reference to the probability of its success, and the proper means of resisting it, by Havilland Le Mesurier, Esq. Commissary General of the southern district of England, price 1s. 2d. per mail coach.
2. A cheap edition of Le Mesurier's Thoughts on Invasion, at 4d. or one guinea per hundred for distribution.
Gentlemen in the country wanting copies for distribution, are requested to apply to the Booksellers in their nearest neighbourhood, to whom they can be most regularly and expeditiously forwarded.
3. Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition during the present Parliament, by Geoffrey Moubray, Esq.—In this pamphlet (among other important matter) will be found a succinct account of the origin and real situation of the disturbances in Ireland, price 3s. per mail coach.
4. Letter to a Country Member on the Means of securing a safe and Honourable Peace, 2s. 6d. per mail coach.
5. Playfair's History of Jacobinism, its Crimes, Cruelties, and Perfidies, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.
6. French Aggression, proved from Mr Erskine's View of the Causes of the War, by John Bowles, Esq. third edition, with additions, price 3s.
7. Reasons against National Despondency, in the Refutation of Mr Erskine's View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War, price 3s. per mail coach.
8. The Baviad and Mæviad, by William Gifford, Esq. price 4s. boards.
9. The Satires of Persius, translated by Wm. Drummond, Esq. price 4s. boards.
10. Unite or Fall, by Lord Carlisle, price 8d. per mail coach
11. An Address to the People of Great Britain, by R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff, fifth edition, price 3d.
12. The Speech of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, Monday, Feb. 19, 1798, on the Motion of the Earl of Moira. Printed by Authority. Price 1s. 3d. per mail coach.

NEW UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.
At the TEA-CHEST and CANDLESTICK.
No 16. South Bridge-Street, East Side, Edinburgh.
ALEXANDER BRUCE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that a great part of his GOODS for the ensuing Term is already come to hand. He has likewise a large Assortment of FURNITURE of his own manufacture. Without endeavouring to attract the attention of the Public by pretending to undersell his neighbours, he can assure his employers, that he shall embrace every opportunity in convincing them, that there are none able to serve them upon better terms.—He hopes by punctual attention, to express his gratitude for favours conferred.
☞ Some remaining articles of the STOCK of the late BRAIDWOOD & BRUCE, to be sold cheap.

*BEST SUPERFINE CLOTHS AT 15s 6d.*
CHEAP SALE OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
In that large shop, second below the entry to the Flesh-market North Bridge, and to continue till the whole, is sold off.
AS JAMES MACKELL is giving over that line of trade, his whole STOCK of GOODS will be sold off without reserve, greatly below prime cost, consisting of
Very best Superfine Cloths, and Ladies ditto.
Capital Forest Cloths, Elastic Stripes, Duffles, and Flannels.
Very fashionable Dreadnought Great Coats, ready made, 19s.
Very excellent Cassimeres, both milled and unmilled, from the low price of 4s. to the best at 8s. per yard.
Great Variety of Swandowns, Toilenets, Quiltings, and Muslins.
Great choice of plain and fashionable Cerduroys, Thicksets, and Velveteens.
Assortment of Stocking Pieces, both for Breeches and Pantaloons; Stockings, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton, of all kinds, and in great variety for Ladies and Gentlemen.
And every thing else in the woollen-drapery line.

AN INDIAN SHAWL.
LOST at Mr Strange's Ball, on the 20th inst. an INDIAN SHAWL HANDKERCHIEF, green and white. Whoever will bring the same to No. 64, Prince's Street, will be handsomely rewarded.

MONEY TO BE SUNK,
*NOW OR AT WHITSUNDAY NEXT.*
THERE is wanted an ANNUITY of from L. 130 to L. 150 per annum, upon the Lives of two unmarried Ladies, and the survivor—the one 40, and the other 38 years of age.
The Annuity must be payable in Edinburgh or London yearly, and security will be required upon landed property, or Royal Bank, Bank of Scotland, or Government Stocks.
Apply to John Syme, W.S.

MONEY WANTED.
WANTED just now, or at the term of Whitsunday next, the SUM of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, in one or more sums, upon the security of a new turnpike road, which runs through a large tract of a rich and populous country. The gates are already let for nearly double the interest of the sum wanted, and the trustees under the act, who are all respectable landholders, will, in addition to the turnpikes, give their personal security. To those who have money to lend, this above must appear a very eligible mode of securing it.
Apply to George Robinson, and R. Ainslie, clerks to the signet, Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen, or Mr Sievwright, writer in Brechin.

DUTCH GENEVA IN BOND.
To be Sold by public auction, within the Assembly Rooms, upon Tuesday the 3d of April next, at 12 o'clock noon,
ABOUT FORTY-FIVE PIECES of a very superior quality and full strengths, either for exportation or home consumption.
Samples to be seen with Mr Grinly, broker, or James Sommervail, merchant.
Leith, March 28. 1798.

DUTCH BUTTER, &c.
Just landed from the Vier De-Broders, Captain Schuil, from Rotterdam,
ONE Hundred and Forty Casks of the finest DUTCH BUTTER, which, for colour and flavour, cannot be excelled, and very convenient for families, being in small casks.—Also, a Parcel of the finest DUTCH CHEESES.
Apply to George Robb, merchant, Leith, who daily expects a large Parcel of DUTCH FLAX SEED and CLOVER SEED, of the best quality.

MAHOGANY AND WAINSCOT
*FOR SALE AT LEITH.*
To be SOLD by auction, within George Smith's Timber Yard, near the New Church, Leith, on Monday the 2d of April 1798, at 12 o'clock,
TWENTY LOGS SPANISH MAHOGANY, and Twenty Logs of WAINSCOT, to be put up in Lots, so as to accommodate every description of purchasers.
One Guinea of deposit on a small Lot, and Two Guineas on a large Lot, will be required, and bills for the balance with satisfactory security at six months.
For further particulars apply to John Walker, broker, Leith, who will shew the wood betwixt and the day of sale.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
*The Union Shipping Company's Smack,*
KELSO PACKET,
JAMES WATSON Master,
AND
HAZARD,
ALEXANDER CALDWELL Master,
Will take in goods the Kelso till this evening, and sail tomorrow afternoon, at one o'clock; and the Hazard till Tuesday at three o'clock afternoon, when she will sail.
Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 31st March 1798.

*FOR GREENOCK,*
THE ADMIRAL DUNCAN,
PETER MACLACHLAN Master,
Will be ready to take in goods for Greenock, upon Monday the 2d and will positively sail on or before Saturday the 7th April.
The LEITH and CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY, having now four complete Vessels, with careful masters, in the trade between Greenock and Leith, as below noted, they take the liberty of informing shippers of goods to those places, That a vessel will sail from Leith, and another from Greenock, regularly once a-week, wind and weather permitting.
Shippers of goods by these vessels may depend on having them forwarded with care and dispatch.
Apply to Messrs. Patrick Millar and Co. Leith, or Mr John Macalpine, Greenock.
The LEITH—James Macfie master,
The ADMIRAL DUNCAN—Peter MacLachlan master,
The CERES—William Baird master,
The ELIZABETH—Thomas Hunter master.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
*The Edinburgh Glassbouse Company's*
Armed Brig
PHOENIX,
CORNELIUS NEILSON Master,
Is now lying at Downe's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will sail on the 4th April 1798, with or without convoy.
The Phœnix is a fine stout vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.
The master to be found on 'change, at 'change hours, mornings on board the ship.

*FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA,*
The fine fast-sailing ship,
FANNY,
JOHN MCKIE Master,
Now taking in goods at Greenock, and the cargo being mostly on board, will positively sail 1st April.
This vessel is armed with ten long six and four pounders, has remarkable good accommodation for passengers, and the Master is well acquainted with the navigation of the St Lawrence.
Applications for freight or passage to be addressed to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Matthie, Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum in bond. *March 20. 1798.*

TO BE LET,
And entered to at Whitsunday next,
THE VILLA of NEWINGTON, situated within a mile of Edinburgh, entering from the Dalkeith road.
The house is large and commodious, it contains a dining-room, 25 feet by 20—drawing-room, 31 feet by 21, with fifteen other fire-rooms, besides light closets, and every kind of convenience in the kitchen storey. There are two gardens, with a hot-house and gardener's house. The offices consist of coach-house and stable for five horses. The gardener will show the house and garden.
For further particulars, apply to Alexander Wood, writer to the signet.

TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
For two or one years, or six months, as can be agreed on,
THAT Convenient MANSION-HOUSE, lying at the west end of the village of Inveresk, with coach-house, stables, and other offices, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with the Garden at the back of the said house, and Garden behind the office-houses, with the gardener's house there.
William Fleeming, gardiner, opposite to the house, will shew the house every lawful day.
For further particulars apply to Patrick Russel, W. S. Argyle Square.

WILLIAM GRINLY,
*SHIP BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, LEITH.*
MERCHANTS in want of VESSELS, and Ship Owners wanting FREIGHTS, may be accommodated either in the Foreign or Coasting trade, by applying to
30th. March 1798. WM. GRINLY, Broker in Leith.

PAINTIFGS FOR SALE.
A Genuine Collection of PAINTINGS, now exhibiting in the Great Room, King's Arms Tavern, High Street, Edinburgh,
CONSISTING OF
A VALUABLE Collection of the Works of the great Masters of the Florentine, Venetian, Lombard, Roman, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, which belonged to the entire collection of the late Mr Foulis, a concern to the amount of upwards of thirty thousand pounds sterling. Low prices are marked on each painting; the first claimant to be the purchaser, who will be pleased to let their purchase remain in their present situation during the time of exhibition, which commenced this day the 29th inst. and finally closes on the 5th April; and what remains unsold will, the following day, precisely at 12 o'clock, be sold by auction, without reserve. The buyers to deposit 10 per cent—the rest to be paid on delivery, and taken away at their own expence three days after the sale.
Attendance at the Room, on the respective days, from 11 o'clock to 4. Catalogues to be had at the door of the Room, at 6d. to be allowed to purchasers.

ARGYLL-SHIRE,
THE DUKE of ARGYLL, his Majesty's hereditary Lieutenant of the Shire of Argyll, has been requested to call a Meeting of the County, in order to promote a VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION for the defence of the country; but knowing how inconvenient it would be for Gentlemen in the islands and distant parts of the shire, to attend such meeting at this time, and the willingness of all to stand forward on such an occasion, his Grace thinks it better in this manner to recommend to the Deputy Lieutenants, residing Heritors and Clergy to open and promote Parochial Subscriptions, a measure already suggested and recommended by a general meeting of the Highland Society, and which is certainly the most convenient mode for a county of such wide extent. ARGYLL.
Edinburgh, March 9. 1798.

*VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION, continued from our last.*

*THE FOLLOWING PERSONS IN SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bailie George Mac-Callum, sen. | L. 20 | 0 0 | William Russell | 0 10 | 6 |
| Messrs John Taylor-and Sons | 50 | 0 0 | Walter Wilson | 0 10 | 6 |
| Bailie Alex. M'Nabb | 5 | 0 0 | Mrs Hill | 1 1 | 0 |
| Edward Inglis | 1 | 1 0 | Robert Wilson | 2 2 | 0 |
| James Nicol and Sons | 5 | 0 0 | James Patersson | 0 6 | 0 |
| John Martin | 1 | 1 0 | Wiliam Nicol | 0 5 | 0 |
| John Thomson | 0 | 10 6 | Charles Brown | 0 5 | 0 |
| Thomas Welsh | 1 | 0 0 | James Buncle | 1 1 | 0 |
| James Taylor | 3 | 3 0 | David Kerr | 0 5 | 0 |
| Elias Johnston jun. | 0 | 10 6 | Peter Sutherland | 0 5 | 0 |
| William Barry | 0 | 5 0 | Samuel Jack | 6 7 | 0 |
| George Hill | 0 | 10 6 | Elizabeth Brash | 0 3 | 0 |
| James Barry | 0 | 10 6 | Charles Arbuckle | 1 1 | 0 |
| Henry Brash | 0 | 7 0 | Hugh Arbuckle | 1 1 | 0 |
| Jean Duncanson | 0 | 2 6 | The Rev. Mr John Henderson | 5 | 5 0 |
| George Munro | 0 | 2 6 | John Sinclair | 0 | 7 6 |
| Mrs J. Cunningham | 0 | 10 0 | Rev. David Carruthers | 1 | 1 0 |
| Rev. D. Dalgleish | 26 | 3 0 | A Tutor | 0 | 8 0 |
| Mrs Young | 10 | 6 0 | David Mason | 0 | 4 0 |
| James Roberts | 0 | 5 0 | James Hamilton, slater | 0 | 5 0 |
| Geo. M'Callum jun. | 50 | 0 0 | John Meikle | 0 | 5 0 |
| | 5 | 3 0 | The Volunteer officers and company | 31 | 10 0 |
| William Allan | 1 | 1 0 | | | |

*THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AT ALLOA.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philip Loch, Esq. Collector of Customs | L. | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. James Lauders, Elgin Fencibles | — | 5 | 5 0 |
| Mr Andrew Thomson, weigher of the Customs at the port of Alloa | — | 1 | 1 0 |
| Mr J. Jamieson, Sheriff C. of Clackmanan | — | 5 | 5 0 |
| Mrs Pierson | — | 2 | 2 0 |
| Mr Robert Barton | — | 5 | 0 0 |
| Mr Robert Jamieson | — | 2 | 2 0 |
| The Rev. Mr James Frame | — | 3 | 3 0 |
| The Rev. Mr John Muston, Assistant | — | 2 | 2 0 |
| Mr John Haig, surgeon | — | 5 | 5 0 |

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS IN THE PARISH OF TILLICOULTRY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Bruce, Esq. of Tillicoultry, | L. | 15 | 15 | Hary Hog, labourer, | 0 1 0 |
| Mrs Bruce of Tillicoultry, | 2 | 2 | | J. Meiklejohn, labourer, | 0 1 0 |
| John Tait, Esq. of Harviestion, annually during the war, | 10 | 10 | | John Thomson, miner, | 0 1 0 |
| The Rev. Alex. Stirling, | 5 | 5 | | A. Meiklejohn labourer, | 0 1 0 |
| The Rev. John Brown Harviestion, | 1 | 1 | | Wm. Yule, miner, | 0 1 0 |
| John Harrower, feuer, | 1 | 1 | | Widow Thomson, | 0 1 0 |
| James Spy, mason, | 0 | 3 | | Mary Miller, | 0 1 0 |
| John Muil, farmer, | 0 | 10 | | James Ritchie, feuer, | 0 10 0 |
| Robert Horn, shoemaker, | 2s. | 6d. | | Widow Ritchie, | 0 2 6 |
| James Breignan, servant to James Bruce, Esq. | 0 | 5 | | Rob. Harrower, feuer, | 0 5 0 |
| James Foreest, ditto, | 0 | 5 | | Wm. Bennet, farmer, | 0 3 0 |
| John Duncanson, smith, | 0 | 5 | | James Ure, feuer, | 2 2 0 |
| John Cairns, elder, | 0 | 5 | | Nelly Lothian, | 0 1 0 |
| James Harrower, cooper, | 2s. | 6d. | | Thos. Syme, butcher, | 0 3 0 |
| Peter Sharp, farmer, | 0 | 3 | | Ja. Morrison, weaver, | 0 2 6 |
| Alex. Drysdale, smith, | 2s. | 6d. | | Jn. Drysdale, labourer, | 0 2 6 |
| James Brown, collier, | 0 | 2 | | Alexander M'Intosh, | 0 2 6 |
| James Hunter, miner, | 0 | 1 | | Robert Bennie, weaver, | 0 5 0 |
| William Hunter, do. | 0 | 1 | | Wm. Anderson, farmer, | 0 7 0 |
| Robert Hunter, do. | 0 | 1 | | James Hunter, collier, | 0 1 6 |
| William Hunter, tailor, | 2s. | 6d. | | Alex. Hunter, collier, | 0 1 6 |
| Edward Moir, sen. tailor, | 0 | 2 | | Rob. Burn, kirk-officer, | 0 1 6 |
| Edward Moir, jun. do. | 2s. | 6d. | | James Sharp, farmer, | 0 2 6 |
| Widow White, | 0 | 1 | | J. Sharp, a lame soldier, | 0 1 0 |
| James White, miner, | 0 | 2 | | J. Meiklejohn, labourer, | 0 2 0 |
| Robert Harrower, miner, | 0 | 2 | | Rob. M'Nicol, labourer, | 0 1 6 |
| Thomas Hunter, ditto, | 0 | 2 | | Arch. Christie, weaver, | 0 5 0 |
| Robert Walker, sen. | 0 | 1 | | Jas. Emerson, servant to John Tait, Esq. | 0 5 0 |
| James Malcolm, labourer, | 2s. | 6d. | | M. Fithwick, annually during the war, | 1 1 0 |
| Widow Harrower, | 0 | 1 | | Widow Brown, | 0 1 6 |
| William Stewart, miner, | 0 | 1 | | Ja. Hutchison, labourer, | 0 1 0 |
| Robert Walker, jun. | 2s. | 6d. | | James Hunter, miner, | 0 2 6 |
| John Paterson, | 0 | 1 | | Ja. Harley, labourer, | 0 2 6 |
| Hugh Condie, feuer, | 0 | 2 | | Ja. Gillespie, labourer, | 0 2 0 |
| Marion Drysdale, | 0 | 1 | | George Hall, farmer, | 0 5 0 |
| Alex. Drysdale, labourer, | 0 | 1 | | Ja. Sharp, jun. farmer, | 0 1 0 |
| Alex. Drysdale, tailor, | 0 | 1 | | Mr Jack, schoolmaster, | 0 5 0 |
| | | | | Wm. Hunter, miner, | 0 2 6 |
| | | | | James Hunter, miner, | 0 2 0 |
| | | | | Ja. Moir, shoemaker, | 0 2 0 |

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AT LEADHILLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Barker, Esq. surgeon, R.N. | L. | 25 | 0 0 | Mr Geo. Martin, innkeeper, | 1 0 0 |
| Robert Martin, Esq. bailie, | 2 | 0 | 0 | Robt. Cringan & Son, tailors, | 0 10 0 |
| Mr Geo. Black, schoolmaster, | | | | Abr. Cringan, tailor, | 0 2 6 |
| | | | | Wm. Dickson, tailor, | 0 2 6 |

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AT ANSTRUTHER EASTER.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Chalmers, Esq. | L. | 10 | 0 0 | Andrew Black Esq. comptroller do | 10 10 0 |
| Bailie Tho. Ballardie, Master in the Navy, a half year's half-pay | 26 | 5 | 0 | Mrs Capt. Cunninghame, Pitarthie, | 5 5 0 |
| Bailie Dav. Henderson | 10 | 10 | 0 | A School Boy, | 0 10 0 |
| A Friend to her Country, | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mr James Ballantyre, | 1 1 0 |
| A Friend to Peace, Order, and good Government, | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mr William Hodge, | 1 0 0 |
| George Forrester, Esq. collector of Customs, | 10 | 10 | 0 | Mr John Edmond, | 0 10 0 |
| | | | | Mr George Key, volunteer east district of Fife, | 0 10 6 |

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert Howden, | L. | 1 | 6 0 | Donald St Clair, | 0 10 6 |
| Post Office Maid, | 0 | 5 | 0 | Donald Farquharson, | 0 10 6 |
| James Langmoore | 0 | 10 | 6 | Thomas Grieve, | 0 5 0 |
| John Banks, | 0 | 10 | 6 | Donald Elder, | 0 5 6 |
| William Noble, | 0 | 10 | 6 | | |

The following Letter Carriers, one week's pay each.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Smith, | 0 | 12 | 0 | John M'Lean, | 0 12 0 |
| John Bain, | 0 | 12 | 0 | John Stewart, | 0 12 0 |
| Alexander Strachan, | 0 | 12 | 0 | John Christie, | 0 12 0 |
| The Three Penny Posimen. | | | | | |
| James Stewart, | 0 | 9 | 6 | John Waddell, | 0 9 6 |
| George Mill, | 0 | 9 | 6 | | |

The following Scholars of the Grammar School of St Andrew's, impressed with a deep sense of the blessings they enjoy under the British Constitution, feel the propriety of joining in the general voice to testify their loyalty and spirit on the present occasion. After the laudable example of several other Schools, they come forward with a Voluntary Contribution of L. 3: 16 6d. Sterling for the use of Government; and they beg leave to transmit that sum by Col. Duncan the Provost of the City, as a proof of the zeal with which they are now animated, as well as a specimen of the love and attachment which, through the course of their lives, they will be ambitious to display towards their King and their Country.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Hill, | L. | 0 | 5 0 | James Fraser, | 0 5 0 |
| John Barron, | 0 | 5 | 0 | Robert Walker, | 0 2 0 |
| Pat. Cleghorn, | 0 | 10 | 6 | George Hill, | 0 2 0 |
| James Hill, | 0 | 2 | 6 | David Wilson, | 0 5 0 |
| George Beck, | 0 | 6 | 0 | Andrew Hendry, | 0 5 0 |
| Will. Renwick, | 0 | 2 | 6 | Wm. Baird, | 0 10 0 |
| James Thomson, | 0 | 1 | 6 | [illegible] | 0 10 0 |
| James Smith, | 0 | 2 | 6 | George Watson, | 0 1 0 |
| Thomas Motion, | 0 | 1 | 6 | Ch. Turner, | 0 1 0 |
| Robert Richard, | 0 | 2 | 6 | Jo. Thomson, | 0 1 0 |
| David Smith, | 0 | 1 | 6 | William Hunter, | 0 1 0 |
| Archibald Ponton, | 0 | 10 | 6 | John Russell, | 0 1 0 |
| Thomas Hagart, | 0 | 10 | 6 | George Barwick, | 0 2 6 |
| John Wallace, | 0 | 1 | 6 | James Richard, | 0 2 6 |
| James Thomson, | 0 | 1 | 6 | Al. Alexander, | 0 1 0 |
| James Tod, | 0 | 5 | 0 | James Hutton, | 0 2 6 |
| James Walker, | 0 | 4 | 0 | Wm. Napier, | 0 10 6 |
| Capt. Methvine, | 0 | 2 | 6 | John Butter, | 0 10 6 |
| David Moncrief, | 1 | 1 | 0 | Watt. Clelland, | 0 5 0 |

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS AT CROMARTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. B. Æneas M'Leod of Cadboll, | L. | 200 | 0 0 |
| David Urquhart, Esq. of Braekangwell, annually during the war, | | 50 | 0 0 |
| Alexander Anderson, Esq. of Udell, | | 10 | 10 0 |
| Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Loyal Cromarty Volunteers, one month's pay, per Major Ross, | | 72 | 11 6 |
| Major Walter Ross, L. C. V. | | 10 | 10 0 |
| William Forsyth, Esq. merchant in Cromarty, | | 5 | 5 0 |

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS IN FORFAR,
Per List from the Captain of the Royal Forfar Volunteers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Company of Loyal Forfar Volunteers, | L. | 105 | 0 0 |
| James Wyllie, Captain L. F. V. | | 6 | 6 0 |
| William Robertson, writer, | | 6 | 6 0 |
| Charles Webster, merchant, adjutant and paymaster L. F. V. | | 5 | 5 0 |
| William Don, 1st Lieutenant L. F. V. | | 5 | 5 0 |
| William Adam, 2d Lieutenant L. F. V. | | 2 | 12 6 |
| Rev. John Skinner, Episcopal clergyman, | | 2 | 2 0 |
| Alex. Donald, Sheriff-clerk Depute of Forfarshire, L. F. V. | | 1 | 1 0 |
| Robert Carrick, Supervisor of Excise, L. F. V. in addition to L. 3: 3s. subscribed with the Collector of Excise and other Officers of the district, | | 2 | 2 0 |
| John Adam, surgeon, L. F. V. | | 2 | 2 0 |
| Rev. John Bruce, chaplain, L. F. V. | | 2 | 2 0 |
| William Meffar, writer, L. F. V. | | 1 | 1 0 |
| James Lands, Lieutenant L. F. V. | | 2 | 2 0 |
| James Wyllie, junior, L. F. V. | | 2 | 2 0 |
| John Sturrock of Pitruchie, L. F. V. | | 2 | 2 0 |
| John Smith, writer, | | 1 | 1 0 |
| Thomas Allan, land-surveyor, | | 2 | 2 0 |
| James Baillie, merchant, serjeant-major, L. F. V. | | 1 | 1 0 |
| James Gellatly, merchant, L. F. V. | | 0 | 10 6 |
| David Dick, serjeant, L. F. V. one month's pay, | | 1 | 8 0 |
| William Monro, vintner, L. F. V. | | 0 | 10 6 |
| Charles Hill, wright, | | 0 | 10 6 |
| Thomas Mitchell, brewer, | | 0 | 10 6 |
| David Hill, wright, | | 1 | 1 0 |
| Andrew Dale, corporal L. F. V. one month's pay, | | 0 | 14 0 |
| David Ireland, tailor, L. F. V. | | 0 | 7 6 |
| Charles Craik, shoemaker, L. F. V. | | 0 | 7 0 |
| Alex. Simpson, messenger and auctioneer, | | 1 | 1 0 |
| James Allan, barber, Forfar, | | 0 | 10 6 |
| James Edward, baker, L. F. V. | | 0 | 5 0 |
| Joseph Stark, merchant, | | 0 | 7 6 |
| James Scrimgeour, vintner, | | 0 | 10 6 |
| George Webster of Westfield, | | 3 | 3 0 |
| George Allan, musician L. F. V. one month's pay, | | 0 | 14 0 |
| James Fraser, roadmaker, | | 0 | 10 6 |
| Thomas Crab at Carseburn, | | 0 | 5 0 |
| Charles Davidson, watchmaker, L. F. V. | | 0 | 10 6 |
| John Gowrie, weaver, | | 0 | 10 6 |

ABOLITION OF THIRLAGE.
AT a General Meeting of the Heritors of the COUNTY of WIGTON, held at Wigton the 22d of March 1798, the Preses laid before them a Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of the County, covering one from Mr Stewart of Castlestewart, with a Copy of the Resolutions of the County of Perth, upon the subject of a bill now intended to be brought into Parliament for the Abolition of Thirlage in Scotland, and due notice having been given, that the subject was to be taken into consideration this day, the Meeting do most cordially approve of the measure, and recommend to the Member of Parliament for this county to give his aid and support in carrying the said bill thro' Parliament; and they further recommend to the Preses to communicate to the Highland Society of Scotland the Thanks of the Meeting, for their laudable exertions in framing a bill for that L. S, with this observation, that, if it can be effected, it is the wish of the Meeting that the law be extended to an obligation, both upon the proprietors of multures and those liable in the servitude, to sell and purchase the same definitively. And the Meeting appoint this Resolution to be insert in the Caledonian Mercury, Edinburgh Advertiser, and Dumfries Weekly Journal. ROBT. HATHORN STREWRT, Preses.

*TO BE SOLD,*
A GOOD TRAVELLING POST CHAISE, with a Seat for two servants behind, in the same body, but separate.
It is light, considering the accommodation, it holding as many persons as a common coach. For the Continent or much travelling, it would be a desirable carriage. It is mounted with plated work, and English made, the property of a Gentleman deceased.
It will be seen at Messrs Home, Cleghorn, and Wilson's, Prince's Street, who will inform of particulars.
Not to be repeated.

A SCHOOL MASTER WANTED
*FOR THE TOWN AND PARISH OF BURNTISLAND.*
HE must be properly qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, also Arithmetic, Writing, Bookkeeping, Navigation, Geography, and Mathematics.
The salary and emoluments amount to about 60l. a-year, besides a good House and Garden; the healthy situation and accommodation of which are well calculated for boarders; and there is little doubt but a man of abilities and character might soon greatly increase his income by paying proper attention to these advantages.
Application may be made, 'twixt and 15th May next, to the Magistrates of Burntisland; but to prevent trouble, none need apply who have any views of becoming a Preacher or Minister, or who cannot produce the most respectable recommendation as to character and abilities.

HOUSE IN PRINCE'S STREET TO BE SOLD.
*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,*
In John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of April 1798, at 12 o'clock noon,
THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third flat of the tenement in Prince's Street, No. 76. consisting of four rooms, light bed closet, kitchen, and two cellars under the pavement, and privilege of the water-pipe and cistern; all as presently possessed by David Douglas, Esq. advocate.
Apply to John MacRitchie or Robert Dick, writers in Edinburgh.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

*STUTGARD, March 6, 1798.*

HER Serene Highneſs the Ducheſs Dowager of Wirtemberg died here this morning, after a few days illneſs.

## LLOYD'S LIST, March 27.

THE Mary, Metcalf, from Jamaica to Lancaſter, taken and carried into Porto Rico, has been cut out by the Magicienne frigate, and carried to Jamaica.

The Patty, Lee, from Liverpool to Virginia, is on ſhore on the iſland of Iliai, and bilged.

The Perſeverance, Strong, from Leith to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Mediterranean, Hendrickſon, from Leghorn to Hamburgh, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The Neptune, Fiſher, from Dublin and Cork to the Weſt Indies, has been taken, re-taken, and carried into St Kitt's.

The Alexander and Alexander, de Voirs, from Rotterdam to London, is loſt in the Swin—crew ſaved.

*WINDS AT DEAL.*

March 23. N. E.—24. Do.—25. Do.—26. Do.

MAILS.

*Arrived*,—Ireland, 6—Hamburgh, 1.—Liſbon, 0.

*Due*—Ireland, 3—Hamburgh 0.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### *HOUSE OF LORDS.*

MARCH 26.

Lord MOIRA in the courſe of an intereſting ſpeech, offered to ſubſtantiate by written declarations of witneſſes on oath, the aſſertions he had made reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland. This was in conſequence of the Marquis of Downſhire having on a former day, queſtioned the truth of what his Lordſhip had aſſerted. An intereſting diſcuſſion took place, which, however we are obliged to delay, in order to make room for the more important matters brought for forward by Mr Dundas, in the Houſe of Commons.

MARCH 27.

The various bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

The LORD CHANCELLOR'S propoſitions reſpecting the future admiſſion and progreſs of divorce bills, were ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

### *HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

MARCH 27.

BRAMAH'S PATENT.

On a motion for the ſecond reading of the bill to ſecure to Mr Bramah the benefit of a patent for a certain time, for the ſole property in a lock for doors, &c. a ſhort debate took place.

Mr BURDON and Mr BANKS wiſhed the ſecond reading to be poſtponed until Monday, to allow the trade in general time to oppoſe it by counſel at the bar of the Houſe.

The Houſe divided; for the ſecond reading now, 38; for the delay till Monday, 22.

The bill was read immediately, and on the motion of Sir W. Pulteney, ordered to be committed to a Committee above ſtairs, which is to be an open Committee; that is to ſay, that all members have voices who attend that Committee.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS ſpoke to the following effect:

The motion which I ſhall ſubmit to the Houſe is in ſubſtance for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty more effectually to ſecure the realm from the danger of invaſion, and to indemnify perſons who may ſuffer in their property in endeavouring to carry ſuch means into execution. Upon that motion I think it neceſſary for me to ſay a few words. I am perfectly aware, that in moving for a bill of this general deſcription it is natural for any man to ſay to himſelf "this is an extraordinary meaſure;" and then to aſk himſelf, "Are we not now in poſſeſſion of the moſt powerful navy we ever ſaw or heard of? Will not the navy ſecure us from danger?" I am perfectly ready to admit that in truth theſe queſtions ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. I know, and feel with pride, that we are poſſeſſed of a navy entitled to this deſcription, and it is a deſcription which all mankind is diſpoſed to give it; but I believe it is the opinion of many men of underſtanding that the military preparations now making againſt us, make it prudent for us not to reſt entirely ſecure upon our naval ſtrength, great and ſplendid as it is. I am ready alſo to admit, that we are poſſeſſed of a land force greater than this country ever poſſeſſed in any period of its former hiſtory. I am ready to admit alſo, that we have great forces ſtill in reſerve, and which may be added to that now under command. I admit, in ſhort, that our forces by ſea and land are at this moment infinitely ſuperior to any thing which this country could boaſt of in its proudeſt period. I am ready further to admit, that it is not on theſe forces alone, great and powerful as they are, that we are wholly to rely; for I believe moſt firmly, that at no period in the hiſtory of the world, did any country poſſeſs ſuch means of producing voluntary corps as we do at this very momentous criſis.—At no period did any country poſſeſs ſuch a general inclination to protect itſelf as this country does at this hour, which indeed is manifeſted by the fifty, or perhaps ſixty thouſand men who have voluntarily enrolled themſelves for their country's defence, and who are now ready to act in caſe of emergency. All theſe things I admit as proofs of the general zeal of the inhabitants of this country. But when I ſtate theſe things and feel the truth of them, and appeal to others to ſhew their ardour, for I know there is a burning zeal in the people of this country to defend its intereſts, and to come forward for their own ſecurity; and indeed I cannot ſay that one day paſſes over my head in which I have not a number of aſſurances from the moſt reſpectable quarters, of multitudes of men eager to come forward to act for the defence and ſecurity of the country, yet I think ſome ſuch meaſure as this neceſſary. It may be ſaid, that, "with all this accumulation of force both naval and military, and with this burning zeal, it can hardly be neceſſary to take any further legiſlative meaſure for our protection, for that we are already ſafe." I am far from feeling in my own mind, any fear for our ſecurity; but at the ſame time I am of opinion that neither the legiſlative authority, nor the executive power of this country, can do full juſtice to its intereſts, if they do not enable the voluntary ſpirit of the country to come forward for its ſecurity. This is the grand object of the meaſure which I am going to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe. I am perſuaded that the feelings of the people would operate moſt powerfully if left to their own exertions; but if the zeal and ſpirit of the people can be ſo directed as to be reduced to a ſyſtem, what may not the combination of theſe advantages produce.

When every man comes forward in the defence of his country even without a ſyſtem, when individuals are left only to their own efforts, great things may be done when the zeal is pure; but when they are brought under a regular ſyſtem, their force, in a maſs, thus collected, muſt be irreſiſtable, for the merely reducing them to a ſyſtem increaſes their ſtrength ten-fold. It is upon this ſentiment that I offer my motion to the Houſe. There may be ſome who would like to hear what are the cauſes for the extraordinary meaſure that I am about to propoſe. The cauſes are to be found in the circumſtances with which we are ſurrounded. We are, and the people of this country feel it, fighting for the deepeſt ſtake that ever was at hazard with a nation.—From the firſt moment of the French Revolution, it was ſtated by ſome, becauſe it was foreſeen by them, that the principles of that revolution were not only hoſtile to the happineſs of the people of this country, but alſo inimical to the intereſt of every other country in Europe. We ſoon afterwards ſaw the ſedition it produced in this kingdom, and we ſaw that ſedition triumphantly encouraged at the bar of the National Aſſembly of France. This was only a preparatory ſtep to the intended overthrow of the Conſtitution of this country, which was happily fruſtrated by timely efforts among ourſelves, and the deſigns of the enemy in that particular appeared to be abandoned. Whether that was putting on an appearance to lull us into a fatal ſecurity, in order to take it up at a more favourable opportunity, or they thought it hopeleſs, is a point on which there may be ſome doubt—be that as it may, it is not now worth while to examine. I ſhall not now take notice of the proceedings which took place in conſequence of this ſedition both in and out of Parliament. They are remembered by moſt of us. It is ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe that I am ſpeaking the ſentiments of mankind in general, when I ſay that this country is at this moment contending for its exiſtence, and therefore the zeal of which I have been ſpeaking is eaſily accounted for. It is a zeal that is conſiſtent with the Britiſh character, a character diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory for its courage and firmneſs in the hour of danger, and whoſe fortitude riſes in proportion to the emergency of the country.

Having ſaid ſo much upon general topics, I now proceed to a few particulars. The general topics of the bill which I am about to move for leave to bring before you, are of two or three different kinds. They do not, however, go farther than any individuals have done already to manifeſt their zeal for the ſervice of their country. The very thing which is propoſed to be done by the bill was done in the county of Dorſet under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, acting as the head of the *poſſe comitatus*. I applaud the ſpirit of this body of men, yet it will admit of a doubt whether ſome of the objects they had in view were not connected with the duty belonging to the Sheriff as the head of the *poſſe comitatus*. In like manner a powerful body has been had under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant of another country; but even there it may admit of a doubt whether their powers are fully adequate to all the neceſſary objects. The object of the bill is to give this power, that people may, near their own home, appear in arms to co-operate with the exiſting power of the country, and to enable them to follow what they have already manifeſted to be their inclination. It is alſo to give power to extenſive authority to make regulations regarding drivers of waggons, and points of this nature. Another part of the intended regulation relates to the ſtock which individuals, ſuch as cattle and other property, may bring to the ſervice of their country, and to indemnify them for any deſtruction that may happen to their property, either in giving it up to Government, or in endeavouring to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. It is impoſſible to point out particular places at this moment, but it is part of the intended meaſure to take ſmall pieces of ground, for artillery and battery; and it is intended that they ſhould be changed by the order of the Commanding Officer; but due care is to be taken that whatever happens, no man ſhall ſuffer for the aid he may give to the public ſervice. Another part of the regulation is, that no inhumanity ſhall be committed in the removal of families, in caſe the enemy ſhould approach and make that removal abſolutely neceſſary. In ſhort, the general object of the bill is to enable his Majeſty to call on the Lieutenants of the counties to make a return of thoſe who are able and willing to come forward to ſerve their country, in aid of the military, and to give his Majeſty the ſame power to call them forth as he now has for embodying the militia, by which the whole ſpirit of the country may be prodigiouſly invigorated; and by which you will prove, that, while other nations are falling to ruin, you ſtand in the middle of the ocean, fearleſs and impregnable, by which you will prove, that amidſt the wreck of ſurrounding nations there is one ſpot upon the face of the globe, which, however aſſailed, is yet invulnerable.

I am aware of one objection that may be ſtarted to the plan which I am now propoſing. It may be ſaid that there is danger in putting weapons of offence into the hands of all people in this country, or at leaſt all deſcriptions of people in this country. I own that on theſe points I feel no alarm whatever. I own there might be ſome danger in thus arming men, if they were at liberty to act alone; but here they will be under the command of a military power, and under the care of martial law; and I believe there is nothing more wanting to add to the confidence of the people in the Government under which they live. Here they will be called upon to ſerve together; and this will call forth every man's zeal, for every man will be aware that he is contending for his own ſafety. When once men are brought to act in this manner, they will be impregnable. But when I ſay that the country is ſound and true to itſelf, and I am willing to hope the enemy will not attack us, yet I am very far from ſaying that there are not men among us whom it would not be ſafe to truſt with arms, but who ſhould be watched with great care.—I do not wiſh to ſay any thing that may prevent unanimity; but I am ſorry to ſay that there are, I will not ſay large bodies, but there are claſſes of men who are not inimical to the Conſtitution of our country, but who, under the name of Reform, carry on the moſt direct, and even avowed treaſon:—That there are whole bodies of men, at this moment, actually engaged in correſpondence with the enemy intending to attack this country. I know it to a certainty to be true. I do not wiſh to create ſuſpicion; but I ſay this to ſhew that the Executive Government is aware of ſome of theſe proceedings. I know that the title "Parliamentary Reform" is a captivating thing to the ears of men. God forbid I ſhould be of opinion that all thoſe who profeſs to have that object in view deſire to ſee this country given up to the enemy, and that they would make no reſiſtance to a French invaſion. I believe many of them have no wiſhes that are hoſtile to the intereſts of their country; but I ſay there are many who, under the name of "Parliamentary Reform," wiſh to ſee a French invaſion, and who wiſh the country may be conquered by the French.

I ſay this by way of caution to thoſe who have no ſuch view, but who call for that reform, and to ſhew them the danger of their proceedings; for the French themſelves have thought proper to take all reformers in the lump, and to huddle them together as their friends in caſe of invaſion. I believe they are miſtaken; but I would adviſe theſe Gentlemen, who wiſh only for Parliamentary Reform, to conſider a little, and to be cautious with whom they connect themſelves, and with whom ſome of them are connected; and then they will find that this is not a time for them to perſiſt, for they only hold forth encouragement to the enemy. They ſhould not therefore hold forward any ſpeculations of their own that may have ſuch a tendency, however favourably they may think of ſuch ſpeculations. I ſay I wiſh to guard them againſt this miſchief; for I again ſtate it as a fact, that there are men in this country endeavouring to forward their views of invaſion under the name of Parliamentary Reform. I thought it neceſſary to ſay theſe things merely to ſhew our ſituation, and to call forth the zeal and ardour of the people of this country; for they ſhould know and feel they are contending for their exiſtence.

To thoſe who once thought that the friendſhip of the French was a baſis on which they could build any ſecurity, a few words will, I think, be ſufficient.—That they ſhould not rely on that friendſhip I would ſhew them, by calling their attention to Flanders, to Holland, to Venice, to Naples, to Genoa, to Rome: all that was ſaid to the inhabitants of theſe places by the French was in the language of friendſhip. But, above all, there is a recent inſtance of the French ſincerity, which has indeed called forth the valour and the ardour of a long happy and illuſtrious nation of heroes; I mean the Swiſs Cantons, who were attacked without the leaſt provocation, and are now treated by the French as the moſt hateful enemies. And here let the Houſe remember that lately the French, under the walls of Berne, drank "Ruin to the exiſtence of Great Britain."

I need not ſay, that you are now contending with an enemy that has not left you to conjecture what they mean to accompliſh if they can. They look to the deſtruction of your navy, the deſtruction of your commerce, the deſtruction of your revenue, and of every thing that has diſtinguiſhed you from all the nations of the world. You ſee the ſtake for which you are contending. Need I ſay more? I move, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the defence and ſecurity of the kingdom, and to indemnify all perſons who may ſuffer in their property, by taking ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe."

The Speaker then read the motion.

General TARLETON ſaid, as to the ſpecific meaſure before the Houſe, he would not oppoſe it, but he would ſtate ſome obſervations. Where then, he would aſk, was the country open to danger? Why, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, it was vulnerable in the eaſtern coaſt, which was not far diſtant from the capital.—That was the place where they could make the attack with any chance of ſucceſs. God forbid they ſhould do ſo; but if they ſhould, their march would be as rapid as poſſible; they knew that there were no fortified towns to be left behind them; they would not incumber themſelves with heavy baggage and proviſions, which, by retarding their movements, would afford time to render their efforts ineffectual. Did Buonaparte do ſo when he was marching forward to Vienna? No, no. Should they land 160 or 170 miles from the metropolis, it would be a march of ſeven or eight days to reach it; but the march to the metropolis would not be one of more than three or four days. He would adviſe, therefore, that ſo many troops ſhould be left in the ſouthern, the northern, and the weſtern extremities of the kingdom, and that the beſt of our troops, both infantry and cavalry, ſhould be drawn to the neighbourhood of London, where our force ſhould be concentrated, leaving detachments to protect the principal commercial towns, ſuch as Newcaſtle, Liverpool, and Briſtol. Beſides this, other precautions were neceſſary.

A captain in the French army carried his own baggage; he did not mean to reduce an Engliſh officer to that ſituation. But, expedition was the ſoul of enterprize, and certainly alterations ſhould be made in thoſe particulars which rendered us unable to act with as much expedition as our enemies. As to the driving the country, as recommended by the Hon. Gentleman, *that* would be time enough when the enemy landed; and it could not be forgotten, that the report of it laſt year contributed to the ſtoppage of the Bank, by inducing people to diſpoſe of all their cattle, and hoard up all their money. Such were his ſentiments, and by thus candidly ſtating them, he did not mean to depreſs the ſpirit of the people; he wiſhed the beſt, and hoped one day to have the pleaſure, which he did not believe was confined excluſively to an old ſoldier, of talking over the battles with Buonaparte. He hoped he need not apologize for paying this compliment to the abilities of that General, which were confeſſedly great in the opinion of all profeſſional men. Merit was merit every where, and he who could not diſcern it in an enemy, could never hope to combat him with advantage.

General DELANCEY obſerved, the Honourable General had ſtated, that no adequate preparations had been made, and he had ſtated his opinion, that all the troops ſhould be drawn to the metropolis, and that the extremities of the country ſhould be left expoſed. This was the general tenor of his ſuggeſtion. So different however was his opinion, that he was perfectly ſatisfied every thing had been done which could be done; and that ſuch were the diſpoſitions that had already been made, that if the enemy ſhould invade the country, they would meet with a reſiſtance which they did not expect. Of the preſent plan, his opinion was, that it ought to be adopted, and immediately. The Honourable General had ſpoken of Buonaparte. He acknowledged that he had done wonders; but he would find that if he brought his army here, he would meet with a reſiſtance which could only proceed from a free people. One word more he begged leave to add, with reſpect to the Commander in Chief. Active and diligent in buſineſs, he had ſpared no pains to be made acquainted with all the moſt vulnerable parts of the iſland; and ſhould that illuſtrious perſonage be called into action, he would ſhew General Buonaparte that there were other Commanders beſides French Officers, and that the glory which he had derived from his unexpected ſucceſſes might be tarniſhed.

Sir W. PULTENEY roſe. Alluding to the ſuggeſtion thrown out by General Tarleton, he ſaid it was obvious there muſt be a great force near the metropolis, becauſe the metropolis was near the coaſt. But the capture even of the metropolis would not inſure the conqueſt of the reſt of the country, though certainly it would be an event of the moſt diſaſtrous kind. The ſea-ports and the great towns muſt be guarded as well as the capital. Theſe were all arguments for the meaſure; becauſe when we had ſo many places to guard, we muſt ſee the neceſſity of calling out the whole force of the country. What had been the effects of ſuch a meaſure in Switzerland? Had any country made ſuch a reſiſtance to the French? This ſhewed what the ſpirit of a free people was. But how could the people of this country ſhew it? Had they any means of doing it before this plan? What had produced the defeat of the Swiſs? A too great ſecurity. Four years ago they had been told of the neceſſity of making preparations; but they neglected the warning, and conſidered the perſon who gave it as a falſe prophet. His own opinion was, that the French would not have attacked them, if they had been prepared for reſiſtance. The firſt ſentiment of an unarmed man was to run away.—With reſpect to putting arms in the hands of the people, he did not enter into the idea of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that many would aſſiſt the French. He believed that very few would. Many had entertained ſentiments which they had now abandoned: Many in the heat and irritation of parties ſaid ſtrong things, and perhaps felt them—but when the common cauſe came, all would be animated with but one ſpirit. He could not conclude without expreſſing it as his decided opinion, that it became this country to mark their approbation of the reſiſtance of the Swiſs, and their total diſapprobation and abhorrence of the conduct of the French.

Mr NICHOLLS began by ſaying, that it was not his intention to oppoſe the motion that had been made. The detail and regulations would be to be conſidered in future ſtages of the bill. But it ſeemed to him as if all that was propoſed by ſuch meaſures as the preſent would be but of little effect, as long as his Majeſty's Miniſters were determined to perſevere in their ſyſtem of coercion towards Ireland.

Mr WILBERFORCE ſaid, at a period when Gentlemen, if they did not oppoſe the meaſure, did ſomething that looked like oppoſition to it, he felt it his duty to ſay, that he hoped his plan would go forward as faſt as poſſible. The Hon. Baronet oppoſite to him ſeemed to think erroneouſly; he could not avoid ſaying, that the ſyſtem had not been acted upon before, and he appeared alſo to expreſs ſomething like a fear that it might come too late. The plan, however, had been really brought forward four years; and a larger military force was now on foot in the kingdom than had ever been ſeen in any former period.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY, in explanation ſaid, his meaning was, that the country ſhould be called out without pay, and that it ſhould be ſeen what they would do in defence of their liberties and their independence.

Mr BUXTON ſtated, if any thing could juſtify the conduct of Miniſters in the war, it was the preſent ſtate of Switzerland. Had we remained neutral, we ſhould have had the fleets of Spain, France, and Holland, not broken and beaten as they were now, but entire, unminiſhed, and in full force againſt us.

Mr DUNDAS wiſhed the Houſe not to ſeparate without ſome explanation upon the ſubject of expence.—Surely the Honourable Baronet did not mean to ſay, that if any perſon, whoſe family depended upon his labour, ſhould be called away for a whole day, he ſhould not be entitled to any thing. He ſpoke of thoſe who might require any training; but he certainly did not mean to propoſe any regular pay, or any ſuch thing.—One more obſervation he wiſhed to make with reſpect to the volunteer corps, who, he ſtated, had aſſociated in the number of 60,000. Their zeal had not been excited by offers of pay; nay, ſo different had been the fact, that in many inſtances perſons had declared they would receive no pay, and that if they could be of any ſervice to their country, it was all the pay and recompence they deſired.

Mr HOBHOUSE aſked whether perſons who were to ſerve, were to be forced to ſerve?

Mr DUNDAS replied, No.

Mr TIERNEY reprobated the coarſe inſinuations that had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite, ſuch, he believed, could not come from any other Gentleman in the Houſe. When Gentlemen gave their advice, it was unpardonable to throw out a ſneer, and attribute to diſlike what proceeded from a ſincere deſire to promote the intereſt of the country.

Mr WILBERFORCE ſaid a few words in explanation.

Mr PITT vindicated the conduct of his Hon. friend, and expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that what had dropped from him ſhould kindle ſuch a flame, or rouſe the reſentment of the Hon. Gentleman, particularly as the expreſſion was not directed to him. He then noticed what had fallen from the gentlemen who had given the meaſure only a "lukewarm ſupport," and remarked with more warmth on the aſſertion, that Miniſters had adopted a ſyſtem of terror and coercion with reſpect to Ireland. During the preſent reign conciliation had been uniformly purſued, but the word was proſtituted, if conceſſion was meant inſtead of vigour, to thoſe who were attempting to ſeparate Ireland from Great Britain, and who were deſirous to eſtabliſh in that country a Jacobin Republic under the wing and protection of France. Conciliation to Ireland could only be by ſupporting lawful authority againſt the machinations of traitors.

The recent example of Switzerland ſhewed the effects of conceſſions. They conceded ſo far as to conſent to a new model their Conſtitution, and in the midſt of the armiſtice they were invaded, and compelled to defend themſelves by exertions which he hoped were not too late.—While their magnanimity and patriotiſm furniſhed a glorious example to the world, he hoped that the country would avail itſelf of their errors—he hoped that in avoiding their ſupineneſs and confidence, we ſhould avert the dreadful calamities that enſued, for ſure he was, had they been in a ſtate of defence, the combined enemy would not have invaded them.

Leave was then given, the bill brought up, read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

*LONDON PRICES, MARCH 26.*

HOPS.

| | BAGS. | | | POCKETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kent | 4l 10s | to | 5l 8s | Kent | 4l 10s to | 6l os |
| Suffex | 4l 6s | to | 5l os | Suffex | 4l 4s to | 5l 5s |
| Eſſex | 3l 10s | to | 5l os | Farnham | 6l os to | 9l os |

LEATHER, per lb.

Butts 50 to 60 lb 14d to 15d—Ditto 60 to 80 lb 15d to 16d —Merchants Backs, 14d to 14½d—Dreſſing Hides, 14½d to 15½d —Fine Coach Hides, 15d to 16d—Crop Hides for cutting, 15d to 16d—Flat Ordinary, 14½d to 15d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50 lb per doz. 24d to 27d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 23d to 26d—Ditto 80 to 120 lb 19d to 24d—Small Seals (Greenland) 60s to 70s per doz.—Large ditto, 130s to 150s per doz.—Tanned Horſe Hides, 24s to 34s per hide—Goat Skins, 20s to 48s per doz.—Price of Bark per load, 1l 10s to 15l.

RAW HIDES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hides p. ſt. | 2s 10d to 3s od | Heavy Calf | 10s od each. |
| Middling | 2s 6d to 2s 8d | Light Calf | 6d p. lb |
| Ordinary | 2s 2d to 2s 4d | Sheep ſkins | 2s 6d to 5s od |

TALLOW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St James's Market | 3s 7½ | Town Tallow | 59s 6d to — |
| Clare Market | 3s 7d | Ruſſia do (cand) | 50s to 54 |
| Whitechapel Market (per ſtone of 8lb) | 3s 4d | Ruſſia do (ſoap) | 49s to — |
| | 10s 6½ | Melting Stuff | 42s to — |
| | | Ditto Rough | 32s to — |
| | | Graves | 9s |
| Average price | 3s 6d | Good Dregs | 9s per Cwt. |

Yellow Soap, 76s.—Mottled, 82s—Curds, 86s

—STOCKS.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock | | India Stock | |
| 3 *per cent. con.* | 49¾ ¼ ⅛ | *Long Ann.* | |
| 4 *per cent.* | | *Short* | |
| 5 *per cent. Ann.* | 73½ | *Lot. Tick.* | |

This day (March 28.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 49¾ ¼——3 *per cent. red.* —

# London.

*MARCH 28.*

No accounts, we are ſorry to ſay, have yet been received of the arrival of the Jamaica fleet.

Many letters from the Continent agree in opinion, that, in the final arrangement of the partition of Germany, the King of Pruſſia will have the port of Hamburgh. Indeed, if that city is to be conſtantly ſubject to French contributions, it is no matter how ſoon it is delivered over to thoſe who can protect it from inſult and depredation.

The Biſhops of London and Durham, and Mr Wilberforce, have, it is ſaid, been for ſome time occupied in preparing a bill for the more ſtrict obſervance of the Lord's Day. Public houſes of every kind are to be cloſely ſhut up, and travelling and viſiting, with certain exceptions, are to be prohibited on that day.

A new bill for the better regulation of aliens reſident in this country, is preparing to be brought into Parliament, before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

Thomas Cadell, Eſq; citizen and ſtationer, is expected to be the new Alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of the late Mr Alderman Gill.

The late unfortunate Staniſlaus, *ci-devant* King of Poland, having died a depoſed Monarch, no Court mourning will take place for him.

The Honourable Colonel King has ſurrendered himſelf to the Sheriff of the county of Cork, to take his trial at the next aſſizes for that county, on the 9th of April, for the alledged murder of Colonel Fitzgerald.

Brigadier General Strutt is arrived from his command in Ireland, and gone to Bath for the recovery of his health.

The total amount of the St Jago Spaniſh prize was 155,000l. out of which Admiral Gell and the other flag officers ſhared 52,000l. each, the ſeveral Captains 26,000l. and the ſubaltern officers in proportion. The law expences amounted to 28,000 l. and 148,000 l. were left, after all, in the agents hands, to defray any other contingent demands. Captain Molloy, who happened to be in *fight* when the capture was made, came in alſo for 26,000l. of the ſpoil.

A very dreadful accident was near taking place on Saturday laſt at Sheerneſs.—As Commiſſioner Hartwell, accompanied by Captain Dacres of the Aſtrea, Mr Braine, Mr Moody, Mr Slade, and Mr Eaſton the conductor, was going off to pay the Repulſe, the yacht, with very freſh way, run over the Commiſſioner's barge, and ſtove and ſunk her; but moſt providentially the whole of the above Gentlemen, with the boat's crew, were ſaved, after, however, having received a good wetting and ſome ſlight bruiſes.

*SIR SYDNEY SMITH.*

The following letter from this gallant officer to his Commander Sir John Borlaſe Warren, while it proves the great preſence of mind which Sir Sydney ſhewed on a very trying occaſion, ſhews alſo, that he poſſeſſes a truly great and noble ſpirit; for his humanity on the hazardous enterpriſe to which the letter refers, was as eminently diſplayed as his gallantry.

" SIR, *Diamond, at ſea, January* 4, 1795.

" In purſuance to your orders, I this morning looked into the port of Breſt, in his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond under my command, in order to verify the intelligence of the enemy's fleet being at ſea. I went round the weſt point of Uſhant yeſterday, and the wind being eaſterly, I was obliged to work to windward between the ſhoals of Point St Matthew, and the rocks to the ſouthward, in order to come near enough to look into the road. We obſerved a large ſhip under French colours working in a-head; ſhe took no notice of us, probably ſuppoſing we were of her own nation, from our making ſo free with the coaſt; and I hoiſting French colours, having previouſly diſguiſed the figure of the ſhip, in order to favour ſuch a deception. The tide of ebb coming ſtrong out of the harbour, the enemy's ſhip anchored, and I accordingly anchored at ſun-ſet a-ſtern of her. I was in hopes when the flood made again that ſhe would have weighed, and proceeded up the paſſage, ſo that we might have done the ſame, without approaching her ſo near as to riſk the fruſtration of our object, but ſhe continued to lay faſt; and I was obliged either to relinquiſh the going cloſe enough to the harbour to make my obſervations, to alarm the coaſt by attacking her, or elſe paſs her ſilently, and thereby leave her in the channel of my retreat. I conſidered the occaſion of my being detached as an object of ſufficient national importance to juſtify all riſks, and accordingly weighed and paſſed her ſufficiently near to obſerve by the light of the moon that ſhe was a line of battle ſhip; as we proceeded, we ſaw two other ſhips at anchor, one of which was evidently a frigate. Not being ſatisfied that I ſhould be able to deſcern the anchorage plainly when the day broke from my preſent poſition, I was obliged to go between theſe ſhips and the Troulinch Rocks, obſerving the precaution in paſſing, to give all orders in ſo low a tone of voice that the enemy might not hear us ſpeak Engliſh, they took no notice of us, and by day light in the morning of this day, I had attained a poſition from whence I could diſcover the anchorage of Breſt ſufficiently diſtinct to aſcertain that there were no men of war in the road, which is the uſual anchorage. (N. B. The baſon is not diſcoverable from without the forts) I obſerved the wreck of a large ſhip on Mengan Iſland. As it now became neceſſary to make the beſt of our way out of the paſſage, I accordingly altered my courſe for that purpoſe, taking a direction to paſs the line of battle ſhip. A corvette, which was ſteering out in a parallel direction to us, was the firſt who took the alarm at this change of movement; ſhe brought to, making ſignals which communicated the alarm to the other two ſhips; they both hoiſted their topſail-yards immediately, and began getting under ſail.

My ſituation was now extremely critical—I ſaw by the courſe the line of battle ſhip had taken to cut me off in my paſſage between her and the rocks, that I could not effectuate it, and there ſeemed no alternative but to remove their alarm, by a conduct that ſhould beſpeak ourſelves unconcerned; I accordingly ſteered down directly within hail of this ſhip, which lay in my way between Baſſe Buzee and the Trepids. I could by this time ſee that ſhe was a diſabled ſhip, pumping from leaks, with jury top-maſts, and that ſome of their upper deck ports were without their guns. To avoid being queſtioned in any way that might embarraſs me to anſwer, I began the converſation with the Captain, who was in the ſtern gallery, in French, accounting for my change of courſe, by ſaying, I obſerved his diſabled ſtate, and came down to him to know if I could render him any aſſiſtance? He anſwered, thanking me for the offer, but ſaying, he had men enough; which indeed, I could plainly perceive, as they were crowded on the gun wale and quarter, looking at our ſhip. I could not but hope, from the diſabled ſtate of the ſhip, that I would be able to preſerve my preſent ſituation under her ſtern, ſo as to rake her repeatedly, thus beginning an action, with ſuch advantages as would be ſufficient to enſure us a favourable iſſue to the conteſt; my guns were of courſe ready pointed, but I reflected that it was uſeleſs to fire, ſince I could not hope to ſecure the ſhip, and carry her off from the two others, and that the execution of the ſervice I was ſent upon might be rendered totally abortive by the unfavourable iſſue of ſo unequal a conteſt as the fighting three together; the utmoſt we could do them, would be to give him a raking deſtructive fire, and ſail away. This my men were both ready and eager for, but I overruled the propoſition, conſidering that the carnage muſt have been ſhocking, from the effect of our guns, double-loaded, enfilading a crowded ſhip at half-piſtol ſhot, and conceiving it both unmanly and treacherous to make ſuch havoc, while we were ſpeaking on friendly terms, and offering our aſſiſtance. I truſted that my country, though it might have been benefited in a trifling degree, would gladly relinquiſh an object which would have been made at the purchaſe of humanity and the national character; and I hope, for theſe reaſons, I ſhall ſtand juſtified in not having made uſe of the accidental advantage in my power for the moment. We parted, after much converſation, with mutual compliments, the French Captain telling me the name of his ſhip was le Caton; and I, in anſwer to his query, named my ſhip as one of the Norway ſquadron, which it was not likely he ſhould know by ſight. The other ſhips, ſeeing we were ſpoken to by the Caton, diſcontinued the purſuit, and we paſſed the works unmoleſted.

" WM. SIDNEY SMITH."

" *To Sir J. B. Warren &c. &c.*

Captain Williamſon, late Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Agincourt, has ſubſcribed the whole of his halfpay during the war, " both as a teſtimony of his ardent attachment to his King and the conſtitution of his country, as alſo becauſe it is incompatible with his ſentiments of honour to receive pay from a nation that is deprived of his perſonal exertions at an eventful period of peril and warfare."

—DIED—

Yeſterday, Alderman Gill, to the regret of his friends, which makes a vacancy for Walbrooke Ward. The Alderman left upwards of 300,000l. Sterling, the accumulation of great induſtry and integrity.

# Caledonian Mercury.

*EDINBURGH—MARCH* 31.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

*HOUSE OF COMMONS, March* 28.

BRITISH FISHERIES.

Several accounts reſpecting the hering fiſhery were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr RYDER ſaid, it had been found from experience that the beſt mode of rendering the fiſheries of national importance, was not the granting of premiums. The removing of unneceſſary and impolitic reſtrictions would moſt likely have a much better effect. If bounties were to be given, they had better be removed from the quantity of herings caught, and give them on the buſſes. He ſhould therefore move that a Committee be appointed to conſider of the Britiſh herring fiſheries, and to report upon the moſt effectual means for improving and extending them.—Ordered.

Lord FREDERICK CAMPBELL ſaid a few words upon this ſubject, which were not diſtinctly heard.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr PITT moved the ſecond reading of the bill for the defence of the country. He believed it would be better to wave all diſcuſſion on the bill until it ſhould be committed to-morrow.

The bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

EDINBURGH TWOPENNY DUTY.

Mr WILLIAM DUNDAS roſe to move the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill for continuing the duty of two pennies on every pint of beer ſold in Edinburgh, in order to diſcharge that order. He underſtood that there were great objections to the continuation of this duty; he ſhould, therefore, propoſe to defer the ſecond reading of the bill until after the holidays. If the gentlemen who oppoſed the meaſure ſhould then have any ſubſtitute to propoſe, he would be glad to hear it. He ſhould therefore move, that the bill be read a ſecond time on the 25th of April.

Sir Wm. PULTENEY ſaid the bill was for the purpoſe of raiſing a local revenue for particular purpoſes. There were many complaints againſt it, and he believed it to be a very bad method of procuring a revenue; he underſtood however that the Magiſtrates did not wiſh it to be continued if a ſubſtitute could be found. Perhaps one would be diſcovered before the ſecond reading.

The ſecond reading was fixed for the 25th of April.

SCOTCH LIGHT HOUSES.

Mr WM. DUNDAS moved for leave to bring in a bill for incorporating the Commiſſioners for erecting Light Houſes in Scotland—Leave given. Adjourned.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

The Committee on the Scotch Diſtillery occupied the whole of this day, in the examination of Mr JOHN BONAR Solicitor of Exciſe.

The examination of Mr BONAR turned in part upon the inexpediency of an exemption from duty in favour of the Highlands, and alſo upon the amount of the licence duty on the ſtills, as applicable to the duty on a gallon of ſpirits, in order to diſcover the proportion.

## IRELAND.

*HOUSE OF LORDS, March* 24.

The LORD LIEUTENANT entered the Houſe at five o'clock, and the Commons being ſent for, attended—when their Speaker, on preſenting ſome bills for the Royal Aſſent, delivered the following ſpeech:—

" *May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

" Large as the ſupplies of the laſt Seſſion were beyond all former grants, theſe which the Commons now offer to his Majeſty are not inferior; they go to the fulleſt extent of every ſervice propoſed by Government, and are given with a unanimity and zeal which marks the unalterable determination of this kingdom to ſtand or fall with Great Britain, and ſhews that our vigour riſes as the vaunting menaces of the enemy increaſe.

" With the ſame unanimity we have voted the maintenance of an army far greater than was ever kept by this kingdom, during any preceding war; and we have continued to them the augmentation of pay which was granted by the laſt Parliament, and which your Excellency did juſtly ſtate to that Parliament to be a ſeaſonable and honourable acknowledgment on their part of the ſteadineſs and loyalty of that army; the preſent Parliament feels the ſame ſentiment towards them. Repeated experience of the order and alacrity which they have ſhewn on every occaſion that offered, confirms his Majeſty's faithful Commons in thoſe ſentiments, and we join moſt cordially with his Majeſty in his firm reliance on the valour of his regular and militia forces in this kingdom, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs in his gracious anſwer to our addreſs this ſeſſion.

" While the courage, the vigour, and the diſcipline of thoſe forces muſt render them formidable to the enemy, and enſure his defeat, ſhould he be deſperate enough to attempt invaſion, their zeal, and that of the yeomen, to put down rebellion, and cruſh inſurrection, and to aſſiſt the Executive Power in protecting the loyal, the innocent, and well-diſpoſed, affords the moſt convincing proof of their ardent and unſhakeable attachment to the beſt Sovereign and beſt Conſtitution that ever bleſſed a free and happy people. We are free—and we will not tamely give up our happineſs. The loyal ſpirit of the nation is able to cruſh rebellion to atoms wherever it ſhall dare to ſhew itſelf; and with the firmneſs which ſo ſtrongly marks your Excellency's character, with the conſtant ſucceſs which has attended every vigorous meaſure that neceſſity has called on your Excellency to adopt, we have nothing to fear.

" We have, indeed to lament, that traitorous conſpiracies can ſtill continue, and that any men can be found in the land ſo loſt to every ſenſe of patriotiſm, of humanity, of duty to themſelves, their country and their God, as to degrade the nation and the name of Iriſhmen, by acts of ingratitude, barbarity, and aſſaſſination, which could debaſe a ſavage—acts which call for the heavy hand of juſtice, and which the ordinary power of the laws has proved inadequate to prevent the melancholy and frequent repetition of.

" But while we lament ſuch a mortifying calamity, we have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing how little its malignant influence, or the efforts of an exaſperated and revengeful enemy, have affected our commercial proſperity.

" Notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the ſupplies, we have continued the uſual bounties, and encouragements, in the great increaſe of trade during the war, in the general confidence, which attends private as well as public credit, in the uſual plenty which our agriculture ſupplies, and in the proſperous ſtate of all manufactures, but moſt particularly of our great ſtaple, the linen."

Married, on Wedneſday, at Fore-Houſe, near Kilbarchan, Mr JAMES SMYTH, W. S. Edinburgh, to Miſs BARBARA BARBOUR, daughter to the deceaſed John Barbour, Eſq. of Law.

Miſs MARY GORDON, daughter of the late Alexander Gordon of Auchleuchries, died at her houſe in Buccleuch Street on Tueſday laſt.

Died at Glengyle, upon the 24th March, JAMES M'GRIGOR, Eſq. of Glengyle.

In the Houſe of Commons, on Tueſday laſt, Mr DUNDAS brought forward ſome judicious regulations for the defence of the country. He introduced the ſubject by ſome very intereſting obſervations, and the whole of his ſpeech we would recommend to the peruſal of our readers, as containing matter highly deſerving their attention, as being connected with the moſt important intereſts of the country.

Mr JAMES MURRAY, Solicitor at Law, is appointed a Procurator in the High Court of Admiralty.

Meſſ. ORR, KIBBLE, and FOSTER, have paid into the Glaſgow branch of the Royal Bank, one Hundred Guineas, as a voluntary contribution to Government, from their printfield in the county of Dumbarton, independent of their ſubſcription as individuals at Glaſgow and Paiſley.

Saturday, the Preſbytery of Hamilton, agreeably to appointment, took into conſideration the Overture reſpecting Chapels of Eaſe, and did, without a vote, adhere to their former opinion of the Overture.

*MEMBERS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1798.*

Preſbytery of St Andrews.—Dr Adamſon, Principal Hill, Mr James Macdonald of Kemback, and Mr Robert Wilſon of Anſtruther Eaſter, Miniſters—Col. Monypenny and Dr Rotheram, Elders.

Univerſity of St Andrews.—Principal M'Cormick.

Preſbytery of Glaſgow.—Dr Taylor, Mr Ranken, and Mr M'Gill, High Church, Glaſgow, and Mr Lapſley at Campſie, Miniſters—Sir John Stirling, Bart. and Mr John Tennent, Elders.

Preſbytery of Hamilton.—Mr M'Culloch at Bothwell, Mr Bower at Old Monkland, and Mr Thomſon at Cambuſnethan, Miniſters—Profeſſor Jardine, Elder.

Preſbytery of Ayr.—Dr M'Quhae at St Quivox, Mr Ramſay at Kirkmichael, Mr Sheppard at Muirkirk, Mr Thomſon at Ochiltree, and Mr Ritchie at Torholton, Miniſters—Thomas Kennedy, Eſq. of Denure, and James Ferguſſon, Eſq. Advocate, Elders.

Preſbytery of Paiſley.—Mr Finlay at Paiſley, Mr Brown at Innerkip, Mr Brown at Kilmalcom, and Mr Steil at Greenock, Miniſters—Robert Davidſon, Eſq. Advocate, and Bailie Stow, Elders.

Burgh of Renfrew—John Connel, Eſq. Advocate, Sheriff of Renfrewſhire.

Burgh of Burntiſland.—Mr Alexander Pitcairn, merchant in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Dunblane.—Dr James Robertſon at Callander, and Mr Duncan Stewart at Balquhidder, Miniſters—William Campbell, Eſq. writer in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Stirling.—Mr Frame at Alloa, and Mr Duncan at Alva, Miniſters—Mr Bruce, Advocate, Elder.

*HADDINGTON, MARCH* 30.

| | *Wheat.* | *Barley.* | *Oats.* | *Peaſe.* | *Beans.* | *Tares.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 27s od | 19s 6d | 15s 6d | 15s 6d | 14s 6d | 17s od |
| Second | 24s od | 16s od | 13s od | 14s od | 13s od | 16s od |
| Third | 22s od | 14s od | 12s od | 13s od | 11s 6d | 14s od |

*ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.*

Twenty-third Day—No. 31,851, a prize of 10,000l.—No. 20,748, a prize of 1000l.—Nos. 4312, 5467, 33,093, 27,014, and 34,158, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-fourth Day—Nos. 41,403 and 49,108. prizes of 1000l.—No 54,811, a prize of 1000l.—Nos 20,012, 35,832, and 52,453, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-fifth Day—No. 34,129, a prize of 500l.—Nos. 47,174, and 12,565, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-ſixth Day—No. 40,196, firſt drawn blank, 10,000l.—No. 17,625, a prize of 500l.—No. 11,880, a prize of 100l.—No. 31,045, a prize of 50l.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The Peggy, Morriſon, from Bergen, arrived in the Clyde, the 27th inſt.

The Ardgowan, M'Intyre, for St Peterſburg, ſugars, ſailed from the Clyde, the 27th inſt.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

March 29. Two Brothers, Mearns, from Stonehaven, barley.
Fox, Browning, from Newcaſtle, coals.
Good Intent, Forbes, from Anſtruther, goods.
30. Admiral Duncan, M'Lachlan, from Greenock, do.
Jean, Fraſer, from Ayr, do.
31. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, do.
Five ſloops with coals.

—CLEARED OUT—

William and Tamar, for Dundee, goods.
Eliſabeth, Hunter, for Greenock, do.
Ceres, Bruce, for London, do.
Wind W. N. W.—Moderate.

LONDON

ENTERED INWARDS.

MARCH 26.

Berwick—Neptune, Joſeph Hall

MARCH 27

Berwick and Leith—Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Wm. Cooper
Berwick—Ceres, Robert Moor; Nancy, John Hogg
Boneſs—Nancy, James Grindlay

—CLEARED OUTWARDS—

Dundee—Dundee Packet, Alex. Rote

MARCH 27.

Leith—Fortune, Alexander Martin
Inverneſs—Culloden, Wm. Miller
Aberdeen—Lord Gardenſtone, Wm. Taylor; Alert, Lydia Milne
Glaſgow—Peggy, Andrew Low

☞ By miſtake in advertiſing the FOREST CLUB, the 24th April was put for the 17th. The day of Meeting is the 17th April.

In advertiſing the faſt-day ſermon, mentioned in our laſt, the following words were omitted:

*By the Rev. William Taylor, D.D. Miniſter of the High Church of Glaſgow.*

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having Claims on the deceaſed WILLIAM SOMERVELL, Eſq. of Kennox, are requeſted to lodge notes thereof, with oaths of verity thereon, betwixt and the 20th day of April next, in the hands of James Robertſon, writer to the ſignet, factor, appointed by the Court of Seſſion, on his perſonal eſtate, that meaſures may be taken for his payment. Not to be repeated.

*To the* CREDITORS *of*

ARCHIBALD MACAUSLAND, Merchant in Greenock.

THAT, upon the 5th current, ſeveral of the Creditors having met in conſequence of the notice in this paper—on account of the neceſſary abſence of the truſtee, they Adjourned the Meeting to Wedneſday the 11th of next month, at 12 o'clock, within the houſe of John Mackechnie, vintner in Greenock, when it is requeſted the creditors, or their agents properly authoriſed, will attend, as matters of importance will come before them.

*To the* CREDITORS *of*

The deceaſed THOMAS RATTRAY, Penar in Alyth.

THE Creditors are deſired to lodge their claims and grounds of debt, in the hands of Mr James Paton, Sheriff-clerk of Perthſhire, the arbiter in the proceſs of ranking, betwixt and the 15th May next, and they who fail will be cut out of any ſhare of the funds, as a diviſion will then take place.

JAMES PATON.

Perth, 30th March, 1798. Not to be repeated.

DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. IN ST ANDREWS.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Henry, vintner in St Andrews, upon Monday the 16th day of April next, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in the South Street of St Andrews, with the garden and other appurtenances, as preſently poſſeſſed by Profeſſor Barron.

The houſe and garden pay a yearly rent of 28l. ſterling, and can accommodate a genteel family.

As alſo, The DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Bake-houſe and Garden in the Baker Wynd, St Andrew's, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Henry Berwick; with a large granary, and a ſett of excellent cellars for wine, &c. preſently unoccupied and ſituated in foreſaid Baker Wynd.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. James Thomſon, miniſter of the Goſpel in Kingſbarns.

SALE OF HOUSES IN LEITH, AND ST NINIAN'S ROW, EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Blackhall, vintner in Leith, on the 7th day of May next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

THAT TENEMENT of LAND lying in the Sheep-head Wynd, Leith, conſiſting of four flats, poſſeſſed by James Brown, and others;

AS ALSO,

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on the 9th day of May next, between the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock P. M.

THAT TENEMENT of LAND, ſituated in St Ninian's Row, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by James Wood, and others.

The title-deeds are in the hands of George Carphin, ſolicitor at law, Royal Bank Cloſe, Edinburgh, to whom perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply.

SALE OF WOOD.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Toll-bar Houſe at Torwood, on the 18th day of April next,

ONE Hagg of Natural OAK WOOD, including ſome Standard OAKS, and alſo ſome BIRCH and ALDER; but excluding all other kinds of Hard Wood, and Firs and Larches.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock noon.

The wood-keeper at Torwood will ſhew the wood to be ſold.

For further particulars application may be made to George Caie, at Carronhall Houſe.

*JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.*

To be expoſed to public roup and ſale, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh, on the 17th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

THE TOWNS and LANDS of AULTBEA, DRUMCHORLE, Salmon Fiſhing thereof, Teanaſilen and Blairmore, all lying within the pariſh of Gerlochand Sheriffdom of Roſs, belonging to Captain John Mackenzie of Grunsiard.

The total free rental, ſtock and teind, to which laſt the proprietor has alſo right, when taken ſome time ago, extended, after deducting 4l. 14. 4d. for the public burdens, to 120l. 17s. 7d. 3-12ths Sterling, which being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the upſet price is 3022l. 1d. 3-12ths. Sterling.

But it is informed, that ſince the judicial rental was taken, the lands have riſen to about 160l. of groſs rent; and from their great extent, and local ſituation in the neighbourhood of the thriving fiſhing ſtation of Ullapool, eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh Society, a further conſiderable increaſe of rent may be expected, were leaſes to be given. The lands alſo extend a conſiderable way along the ſea coaſt, but no value is put upon the kelp in the above rental.

The articles and conditions of roup, titles, and printed copies of the memorial and abſtract of the rental, may be had at the office of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute clerk of ſeſſion, or of Mr Horne, W. S. Argyle Square.

## HAIR POWDER TAX.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 28. 1798.

THE HEAD DISTRIBUTOR of his Majesty's Stamp Duties in North Britain, in pursuance of "*An Act for granting to his Majesty a duty on Certificates issued for using Hair Powder*," hereby gives notice to every person using or wearing Hair Powder, That they will receive Certificates, for the ensuing year from 5th April 1798 to 5th April 1799, at the following places, viz

HEAD OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Aberdeen* | *Auldjo & Williamson* |
| | Banff | Thomas Ogilvie |
| | Stonehaven | John Low |
| | Old Meldrum | Thomas Simpson |
| | Huntly | Walter Nicol |
| | Peterhead | John Dallachy |
| | Fraserburgh | John Wallace |
| | Turriff | James Adam |
| 2 | *Tain* | *John Barclay* |
| | Dingwall | Patrick Hay |
| | Cromarty | Walter Ross |
| | Milnton | John Montgomery |
| | Fortrose | Bernard Williamson |
| 3 | *Perth* | *James Chalmers* |
| | Alyth | John Walker |
| | Blairgowrie | John Soutar |
| | Culross | Alex. Masterton |
| | Dunkeld | James Inches |
| | Dumblane | John Robb |
| | Doune | John Gibson |
| | Longforgan | William Mair |
| | Gartmore | P. Gordon |
| | Errol | Wal. M'Farlane |
| | Abernyte | Eben. Mackillop |
| | Kenmore | Mrs M'Intyre |
| | Killin | John Dewar |
| | Kincardine | R. Rentoul |
| | Crieff | James Glass |
| | Callander | Gilb. Macewan |
| 4 | *Haddington* | *Hay Donaldson* |
| | Dunbar | Thomas Diddop |
| | Tranent | David Aitken |
| | Gifford | Robert Paterson |
| | North Berwick | James Yorkston |
| | Stenton | John Begbie |
| | Linton | Alex. Brown |
| | Prestonpans | David Thomson |
| | Ormiston | George Tod |
| 5 | *Brechin* | *Collin Gillies* |
| 6 | *Inverness* | *Tho. Gilzean* |
| | Fort William | Duncan M'Intyre jun |
| | *Inverary* | *Edw. Hall* |
| | Lochgilphead | Walter Clark |
| | Oban | John Bayne |
| 8 | *Ayr* | *John Hamilton* |
| | Irvine | Rob. Todd, jun. / A. Cunningham |
| | Kilmarnock | J. Wilson, surgeon / J. Wilson, printer |
| | Saltcoats | Dan. Dow |
| | Maybole | J. Niven & Son |
| | Girvan | W. Brown & Co. |
| | Ballantrae | J. M'Whirter |
| | Beith | William Dunn |
| | Stewarton | And. Brown |
| | Mauchline | W. Millar |
| | Dalmellington | W. Sloss |
| | Ochiltree | David Kirkland |
| | Cumnock | James Kirkland |
| 9 | *Nairn* | *Alexander Hay* |
| | Forres | Tho. Eddie & Son |
| | Elgin | Isaac Forsyth |
| 10 | *Lerwick, Zetland* | *F. Heddell* |
| 11 | *Peebles* | *W. Laidlaw* |
| | Selkirk | And. Henderson |
| | Galashiels | William Craig |
| 12 | *Dornoch* | *Hugh Leslie* |
| 13 | *Cupar Fife* | *T. Lumsdaine* |
| | Dunfermline | Charles Hunt |
| | Inverkeithing | Hen. Arnott |
| | Burntisland | D. Knox, jun. |
| | Kinghorn | David Greig |
| | Kirkcaldy | John Ford |
| | Leven | Helen Scott |
| | Anstruther | William Cockburn |
| | St Andrews | Alexander Fraser |
| | Falkland | Tho. Kennedy |
| | Ely | Tho. Archibald |
| | Kinross | Geo. Peat |
| 14 | *Cambeltown* | *D. M'Callum* |
| 15 | *Glasgow* | *W. Muir* |
| | Lanark | R. Newbigging |
| | Hamilton | William Hamilton |
| | Paisley | James Orr |
| | Greenock | Robert Barr |
| | Port Glasgow | J. King |
| | Dumbarton | J. M'Aulay |
| | Rothesay, Bute | J. Blain |
| 16 | *Forfar* | *Peter Ruskin* |
| | Dundee | William Scott |
| | Cupar Angus | David Blair |
| | Kirriemuir | Ja. Sheppard |
| 17 | *Kirkwall, Orkney* | *T. Riddoch* |
| 18 | *Thurso* | *Donald Robison* |
| 19 | *Dumfries* | *John Syme* |
| | Sanquhar | Edw. Whigham |
| | Moffatt | Alexander Craig |
| | Lockerby | James Dallon |
| | Ecclefechan | John Kerr |
| | Langholm | John Graham |
| | Annan | John Forrest |
| | Castle Douglas | G. Cameron |
| | Kirkcudbright | William Lennox |
| | Gatehouse | Anth. M'Nish |
| | Newton Douglas | Ja. Carfor |
| | Stranraer | R. Bryce & P. Taylor |
| | Portpatrick | John Wallace |
| | Whithorn | Ja. M'Millan |
| | Wigton | Alex. Brunton |
| 20 | *Linlithgow* | *T. Taylor* |
| | Queensferry | Ro. Murray |
| | Borrowstounness | H. Rymer |
| | Bathgate | R. Mochrie |
| 21 | *Montrose* | *Cha. Thomson* |
| | Arbroath | John Colvill |
| | Bervie | Geo. Hudson |
| | Laurencekirk | John Scott |
| 22 | *Jedburgh* | *Tho. Waugh* |
| | Kelso | Geo. Elliot |
| | Melrose | John Mercer |
| | Hawick | James Inglis |
| 23 | *Stirling* | *Tho. Wingate* |
| | Alloa | John Sharp |
| | Falkirk | Alex. Dickeson |
| 24 | *Dunse* | *Ja. Veach* |
| | Lauder | Ro. Romaines |
| | Eyemouth | And. Edgar |
| | Coldstream | William Air |
| | Greenlaw | Peter Hogg |

At all which places the persons applying for the said Certificates will be furnished, gratis, with the printed form of the entry required by the act, to be filled up in writing, and delivered in previously to the issuing of the said Certificate.

And to prevent mistakes, the public are hereby apprized, that a duty of *One Pound One Shilling* only is to be paid for each Certificate, which sum will be expressed by a *stamp* on the same; and that no more is to be demanded of any person upon taking out a Certificate for using or wearing Hair Powder upon any pretence whatever, except when there are more than two unmarried daughters in a family, in which case a double certificate stamped with TWO STAMPS of *One Pound One Shilling each*, is required to be taken out by the father or mother for such unmarried daughters.

Daily attendance will be given at the above Offices for one kalender month, from Monday the 2d April next, from ten o'clock forenoon till three afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

ALEXR. MENZIES, Head Distributor, N. Britain.

N. B.—*Every person using Hair Powder, without taking out a Certificate, forfeits* Twenty Pounds. *Several persons have already been found liable in penalties for offences committed since 5th April 1797. Some prosecutions commenced are still in dependence, and other prosecutions are about to be commenced in consequence of informations received by the Solicitor.*

## SHEEP FARM.

*TO BE LET*

For such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE extensive grazing FARM of CRAIGENVEY and BLACKMARK, lying in the parish of Dunscore, and county of Dumfries, and possessed at present by Mr Thomas Gibson in Boreland.

The houses, grass, and pasturage to be entered to at Whitsunday 1799, and the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

Proposals may be given in, betwixt and 15th may next, to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh; or Mr James Gracie, Dumfries. Edinburgh, March 22. 1798.

## A FARM TO LET.

To be LET for such number of years, as may be agreed on,

THE farm of HOGENDA at Noble House, in the parish of Newlands and shire of Peebles, consisting of 123 Scots acres of arable land, or thereby, 27 acres of pasture, and 18 acres more of pasture planted with firs. Possession may be had immediately.

Offers in writing may be given to the Proprietor, Lieutenant Colonel Veitch, at Elliock, Mr T. Douglas, at Holmhill, by Thornhill; or to A. Kincaid Tate writer, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; either of whom will shew plans and measurements of the Lands, and inform as to particulars regarding improvements, &c.

## SHEEP FARM,

Near the town of Peebles, to be Let.

To be Let, either upon an advanced rent or for a grassum, and for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,

THE FARM of EDDERSTON, lying in the county and parish of Peebles. The present rent is 45l.

The lands will be shewn by James Bartram, baron officer at Peebles.

For further particulars apply to Craufurd Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh, to whom offers may be sent.

## FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next 1798, as to the Houses, Grass, and Pasturage, and to the Arable Land at the separation of the crop of that year from the ground,

I. THE FARM of COUPLAND, with dwelling-house and offices, as presently possessed by William, John, and Geo. Robsons, lying within the parish of Ancrum, at the distance of four miles from Jedburgh, on the road leading from thence to Edinburgh.

This farm is of an excellent dry soil, well adapted to turnip husbandry, and is nearly altogether inclosed.

II.—ANCRUM MILL and Mill Lands, lying contiguous to the preceding farm, with Dwelling-house and offices, as presently possessed by the said William, John, and George Robsons.

These two farms form a convenient possession for one tenant, but they will be let either together or separately.

Offers in writing may be addressed to the Proprietor, or to James Haldane at Broomlands, his factor; and George Turnbull baron officer at Barns, will shew the lands. Offers not accepted will be concealed.

## FARM IN FIFE TO LET,

For 19 years from Martinmas next 1798,

HILLARY, in the parish of Kingsbarns, containing about 169 acres of arable land, with the Mill and Thirlage, as presently possessed by David Carstairs, lying within two miles of Crail, and six of St Andrew's, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Proposals may be made to Mr Cheap personally, or in writing at Strathtyrum, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of April.

## FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1799,

THE FARM of NETHER HAILES, containing about 190 acres of rich arable land, mostly adapted to the wheat, beans, and turnip husbandry, all inclosed and subdivided, and lies within four miles of Haddington, in an early part of the country.

Proposals to be given in to Miss Dalrymple of Hailes, Mr Brown of Coalstoun, or Mr Walker, writer to the signet, George Street, betwixt and the 1st of May next.

Such as are not excepted of will be concealed and returned, if desired.

*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,*

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th April next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, part of the Lands and Estate of GLESRIN, lying in the parish of Crawfordjohn and shire of Lanark, viz.

| *Farms.* | *Tenants Names.* | *Rents.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bottom, | Thomas M'Michael, | L. 22 10 |
| Greenburn, | James Sloan, | 36 0 |
| Shawhead, | William Chisholm, | 63 0 |
| Slimingford, | John French, | 16 5 |
| Shirriffcleugh, | George Chisholm, | 26 6 |
| | | L. 163 15 |

If they do not sell in one lot, they will be exposed in separate farms, as purchasers may incline.

The above farms are well-known to be sure store farms; and on the expiry of the present leases, considerable rises in the rent, will be got.—They abound with lead, coal, iron-stone and other minerals.

Application may be made to Mr M'Morran at Balfron, or Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh, with either of whom a private bargain may be made betwixt and the day of sale.

## INN AND FARM

*TO LET.*

WEST CRAIGS, possest by Samuel Swan, about half-way on the new and great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, most conveniently situated for business, being 10 miles from Uphall, and 10 from Airdrie, the only other stages on that road—12 miles from Borness, 5 from Hamilton, 9 from Livingston, 12 from Calder, 9 from Linlithgow, and 10 from Falkirk; is most commodiously fitted up as an Inn, having three parlours besides family apartments on the first floor, dining room and 8 bed-chambers above.

Stables for upwards of 30 horses, coach-houses, farm-offices with threshing mill, &c. The farm contains about 83 acres of land Scots measure, or above 100 statute acres, divided into different fields. Tythe free.

The entry to the Inn and offices at Whitsunday or the 15th of May, and to the farm either at that term with the crop upon it, or at Martinmas next.

Apply to Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Baronet, near Edinburgh, Mr Sandilands writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or William Wilson, Mains of Harthill near Whitburn.

## INN TO LET.

To be Let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday first,

THAT Large and Well-known INN, being the principal one in the town of South Queensferry, situated close by the head of the Pier, with the offices belonging thereto; all long possessed by the late David Douglas, and at present by Thomas Fairbairn.

The premisses have been all lately put into a good state of repair, and consists of ten fire rooms, with a number of convenient presses, &c. one small room, and a good kitchen, with commodious cellars, stables, byres, coach-house, hay-loft, pigeon-house, small garden, draw-well, and every other accommodation necessary to render a house of that magnitude convenient.

For particulars apply to David M'Ritchie, North Queensferry, or Alexander M'Ritchie, confectioner, No. 1. Leith Street, Edinburgh.

## A COUNTRY RESIDENCE

*TO LET.*

THE MANSION HOUSE of ADDISTON, with the Garden, Stables, Coach-house, Pigeon-house, and Avenue; to be let till Martinmas next.

Addiston is 6¼ miles west from Edinburgh, on the south Glasgow road, pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, where there is plenty of trout. The house is large and commodious, fit to accommodate a large family. The garden ground is of the best quality, contains about two Scots acres, is well stocked with fruit trees, &c. of the best kinds. From 3 to 15 or 16 acres of grass may be let along with the house if required.

Application may be made to Mackenzie Slobie at Dalmahoy, who will give directions for shewing the house, and inform as to particulars.

## HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET,

*IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH.*

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, Garden, and Offices of SPYELAW, in the parish of Collington, about four miles from Edinburgh.

The house will be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12 noon till two o'clock afternoon. If wished for, the tenant can be accommodated with several acres of good pasture.

For further particulars application may be made to George Tod, writer, Edinburgh.

## A LODGING IN CARRUBER'S CLOSE,

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

THAT COMMODIOUS LODGING at the foot of Carruber's Close, possessed by Francis Fraser, writer. It contains a Dining room, 20 feet by 15; a neat square Drawing room, with a concealed bed stance, and two light closets, two excellent bed chambers, kitchen, and innumerable conveniencies, all well aired and lighted.

Apply to the said Francis Fraser.

## HOUSE AND GARDEN FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of April next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT HOUSE, STABLE, WRIGHT's SHOP, SHADE, and GARDEN, lying at Burrowmuirhead, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and presently possessed by Robert Mossman, the proprietor, and his tenants.—The premisses are pleasantly situated, and the house and offices were lately built, and are in good repair.

For further particulars apply to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

## SALE OF SUBJECTS IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 13th day of April next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE that DWELLING HOUSE, being the uppermost storey or flat of the tenement commonly called Elliot's Land, which is the westmost tenement lately built by John Elliot, mason, on the south side of the cross street in Nicolson's Park, now called West Nicolson's Street, consisting of a dining-room, two bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies, with the garret above the dining-room, and two cellars in the bottom of the tenement, lately possessed by the deceased Mr James Colquhoun writer to the signet, at the yearly rent of 12l. 12s. Sterling.

As also, all and whole that other DWELLING HOUSE, being the second storey of the tenement on the west side of Nicolson's Street, situated immediately to the north of the Antiburgher Meeting-house, and consisting of two rooms, a kitchen, closets, and other conveniencies, with the space below the stair presently possessed by Mr Williamson, teacher, at the yearly rent of 7l.—These subjects are in good repair, and the feu-duty is trifling.—They will be exposed either in one or two lots, as purchasers may incline.

Apply to Andrew Paterson, writer, Bristo Street, who will shew the title-deeds and articles of roup.

*TO BE SOLD,*

By public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, at Edinburgh, on the 25th day of April next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, BREWERIE, and Premisses lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, belonging to and occupied by Andrew Archer, brewer there.

The house consists of three floors, and attic storey, the ground floor is fitted up as cellars, on the second floor there are a parlour, kitchen, and two small rooms, which may be used as bedrooms, or otherwise as may best suit the purchaser. On the third floor there are a dining-room and drawing-room, with a small bed-room and closets. The attic storey consists of a large garret and a good bed-room.

The brewery consists of a brew-house, malt-kiln, and a joint property in another malt-kiln and malting barn, and great accommodation of lofts.

There are also on the premisses a stable and hay loft, with a washing-house, and privilege of a pump well. The whole may be entered to whenever the purchaser chuses.

A more advantageous situation for a brewery, or any other manufacture of that kind, seldom occurs for sale, having all the conveniencies arising from being in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, and at the same time possessing very extensive accommodations, and the benefit of a comfortable dwelling-house.

For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Milne, writer to the signet; and the premisses will be shewn on applying at the house.

## LANDS OF HYNDHOPE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of HYNDHOPE, lying in the parish of Yarrow and shire of Selkirk. These lands are delightfully situated on the banks of Ettrick, and there are several charming situations on them either for a mansion-house or farm-steading. They are well known to be a most capital sheep farm, capable of great improvements. The purchaser may enter into full possession at Whitsunday first.

They afford a Freehold Qualification for the shire of Selkirk.

For particulars apply to Mr John Laing writer, Selkirk;—Mr A. Cunningham, No. 37, George Street, Edinburgh, or James Gibson, W. S. who will shew the title deeds and articles of sale.

If the lands are not sold within three weeks from this date they will be LET upon tack for such number of years as shall be agreed upon from Whitsunday next. March 29.

## LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE,

*AFFORDING A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.*

To be Sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of ATHERNEY, lying in the parish of Scoonie, within a mile of the sea port-town of Leven. This estate, which, by a measurement under the hand of Will. Ireland, land surveyor, lately made, contains 286 Scots acres, exclusive of a share of Letham Common, now under division, is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent.

The lands are inclosed with a ditch and hedge, and may be made fenceible at a small expence. The soil is of good quality, almost all arable. Upon the estate is a quantity of old timber, and there are seams of coal in the grounds of considerable value. The whole lands will be out of lease at Martinmas next, when a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The lands will be shewn by the tenants, and for further particulars enquire at Mr William Beveridge, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, by whom offers will be received, and in whose hands are a plan, rental, and measurement of the lands.

☞ If the Lands are not sold against the 1st day of April next, they will then be Let.

## SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, &c.

On Wednesday the 25th of April 1798, between the hours of six and seven in the evening, will be exposed to public Sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

PART of the LANDS and ESTATE of AIRTHREY, lying within two miles of Stirling, containing 1695 acres 3 roods 11 falls Scots measure, or thereby, the present yearly rent of which, after all deduction, is 1161l. 3s. 11d. 8-12ths Sterling.

It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of this valuable estate, they have been formerly advertised, and are very generally known. It may with truth be observed, that one more beautiful has not been exposed to sale these many years. The new Mansion, Offices, and Garden are extremely elegant and commodious, and the singular beauty of the Great Park around the house, it is supposed, is not equalled, certainly not exceeded, in Scotland.

At the same time will be exposed, in two separate lots, the following Lands, lying contigious to Airthrey, viz.

I.—The FARM of CORNTOWN, consisting of 29 acres 2 roods and 20 falls, or thereby, the present yearly rent of which, after all deductions, is 53l. 6s. 11d. 2-12th Sterling.

II.—The FARM of BLACKDUB, consisting of about 44 acres 2 roods and 17 falls, the yearly rent of which, after all deduction, is 71l. 9d. 9-12ths Sterling.

A rental and plan of the above lands, and a plan of the mansion-house, may be seen in the hands of Robert Haldane, Esq. the proprietor, at his house, No 33. George Street, Edinburgh. The articles of sale, a copy of the rentals of the different lots, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Mr Duncan, W.S.

*N. B.*—Sundry parcels of land formerly advertised to be sold along with Airthrey, are not now to be sold.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT INSTANCE

THAT SCROPHULA, or KING's EVIL, latent and indolent, as well as the more active species of SCURVY, yield to the benign influence of

HAYMAN's MAREDANT DROPS.

CLXII *Public Certificate, received the 3d January*, 1798.

"To Mr HAYMAN, Golden Square, London,

"SIR,

"I have the happiness to say that my daughter's cure by your excellent Drops has been complete, and her wounds perfectly healed these twelve months; and she is as hearty and well in every respect (a little lameness only excepted) as any girl in the country, circumstances you may freely publish for the good of others. I described her case in my first letter*, but if necessary, will repeat it from the beginning.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

CHARLES CHEETHAM.

*Marchwiel, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.*

* Her disorder was the Evil, beginning with tumours in the fourth finger of her right hand and thigh, which one of the Faculty opened and prescribed sea bathing, but accumulated ulcers on her left foot, affecting the bone, proved its fallacy.—Other medical skill was then tried a whole year; yet forces multiplied, and she remained a cripple, till re-established by Mr Hayman's Drops, as now gratefully expressed.

☞ Maredant's Antiscorbutic Drops have the proprietor's name and residence, "J. Hayman, Golden Square," engraved on the stamp of each, 5s. 5d. and 21s. bottle; he regularly sends them to the order of his patients however remote; or they may be equally relied upon if bought of Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Angus M'Donald, Glasgow; R. Morison & Son, Perth, W. Dick, Surgeon, Dundee; P. Cragie, Surgeon, Montrose; Garden and Innes, Aberdeen; Alexander Wyllie, Dumfries; Jas Palmer, Kelso; Wm. Phorson Berwick, or any medicine vender in town or country, provided the stamp in its official impression, bears his address, as just quoted, but absolutely not otherwise.

## THE EARL OF ELGIN's LIMEWORKS,

*AT CHARLESTOWN, NEAR DUNFERMLINE.*

THE BURNING of LIME commenced at these Works some days ago, and the Public may depend upon a regular and punctual supply of the following articles throughout the whole season, and as late as the weather will permit the operation to be continued, at the following rates, by sea carriage, viz.

Lime-Shells, at 11d. per boll Linlithgow pease measure, consisting of 85 Scots pints, put free on board.

Slacked Lime, at 6s. 6d. per Chalder of 18 bolls.

Lime Stone, at 2s. per ton, or 8d. per cart.

The usual credit will be given to old customers, or such new ones as, with proper recommendations, are pleased to favour the works with their orders.

Letters and commissions may be addressed "to the Manager "of the Earl of Elgin's Lime-Works, Charlestown, by North "Queensferry." These orders will be attended to with as much punctuality as the nature of the trade will permit; and the friends and customers of the Works may rest assured, that their interest and accommodation will be studied as much as possible.

Shipmasters frequenting and favouring the Works may depend upon civil usage, and the strictest justice in regard to their loading births, while they confine themselves to the usual practice and established regulations of the port, and they will receive the common encouragement in point of freights very impartially.

The greatest part of the orders transmitted to the Works are wished to be executed in June, July, and August, particularly in June and July, which cannot possibly be accomplished. And many orders are not sent until the cargo is immediately wanted, which frequently puts it out of the Manager's power either to give a positive answer, or to serve the customers so much to their time as he would incline. To remedy this inconvenience as much as possible, it is earnestly requested that customers will be pleased to transmit their orders as early in the season as they can, and that they will particularly mention their designations and places of abode, with their full address, by post, that the letter transmitting the invoice may go safe to hand.

N. B. A shilling for anchorage must be paid for every vessel at clearing out as usual.

## MORAY-SHIRE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, at Springfield, near Forres, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE PLACE of SPRINGFIELD, as lately possessed by Lieutenant-Colonel Blane, lying within less than a mile of the town of Forres.

It consists of a House and Offices, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, a good Garden, and a few Inclosures, well fenced, and in the best order.

To any person wanting a small comfortable place, as a country residence in this neighbourhood, Springfield will be found to possess many advantages.

There will likewise be Sold at the same time, ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, some Cows, Horses, &c. &c.

For particulars, apply at the house, or to Colonel Grant of Moy, by Forres, or Mr Blane, W. S. Edinburgh, who have power to sell by private bargain.

## THE ESTATE OF CULROSS,

*WITH COAL AND SALT WORKS,*

In the close neighbourhood of the burgh of Culross, and Frith of Forth.

To be exposed to Sale by auction, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Wednesday the 16th of May next, 1798, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CULROSS, comprehending the farms of Bogside, Whitehills, Rigghead, Hole, Kirkton, Baad, Waas, Blenkeiry, Gagie, Halley's Land, Woodhead, Abbey and Byrefield Parks, &c. with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Culross and shire of Perth.—Together with the COAL and SALT WORKS of Culross, Colliers and Salters Houses, Salt-Pans, &c. and whole pertinents, privileges, and pertinents thereto belonging.

Also, The ABBEY or MANSION HOUSE of Culross, with the garden, wood, and wood land adjoining, right of Patronage of the parish kirk of Culross, Aisle in the church, right of fishing, with eleven cruives at Langannet, and right of casting sea-ware on the shore opposite to the Abbey of Culross. Together with some SMALL FEU DUTIES, payable out of houses in Pettycommon and St Mungo's; all as more particularly described in the proven rental and prepared state of the process of sale, at the, upset price of 21,402l. 6s. 6d. 8-12ths.

There are upwards of 500 acres of arable ground in the premises, besides muir ground, garden, and planting, and the Parks of Abbey, Byrefield, Woodhead, and Gagie, which lie contiguous to the mansion house, are all in grass.

The free rent of the current year is about 450l. and as those parts of the estate under grass are let from year to year, and the other farms only for three years, some of which expired at Martinmas last, and the rest will expire at Martinmas 1799, a considerable rise of rent may be expected for leases of longer endurance.

The Abbey or mansion house of Culross is an elegant building, of excellent workmanship, pleasantly situated, and commands a most extensive view of the Frith of Forth, and surrounding country, and the coal and salt works may be carried on to considerable advantage.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superiors, and stands valued in the cess-books at 492l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and all exhausted by the stipends allocated, and payable to the present ministers.

The tenants will shew the lands, and the gardener will shew the mansion-house and garden.

The conditions of sale, and proven rental, with plans of the estate and coal works, are to be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, Depute-Clerk of Session; and Robert Watson, writer, Park Street, agent in the sale, will furnish intending offerers with printed copies of the memorial, and abstract of the proven rental, and give all further necessary information.

*N. B. The sale of this Estate has been repeatedly adjourned, on applications to the Court, and writs of appeal; but there is reason to expect the sale will now proceed on the day appointed, to which intending offerers will please attend.*

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIVES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Price of a single paper 6d.—L.3 : 18 s. per annum, when called for.—L.4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4 : 4 s. sent by Post to any part of Great Britain.